

WONT MOVE PEACE CONFERENCE, SAYS BERLIN TO RUSSIA

Petrograd's Proposal Of Transfer To Stockholm Rejected

UP IN REICHSTAG

"Weighty And Fateful Decisions" To Be Made, Says Chancellor

Amsterdam, January 4.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Imperial German Chancellor announced that Herr von dem Bussche, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would report upon the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, after which the Government and the Reichstag would confidentially discuss the subject and make "weighty and fateful decisions."

The Imperial German Chancellor further stated that Germany rejected the Russian proposal to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm.

Regarding the Russian declaration of the unacceptability of the proposals made by the Central Powers relating to the evacuation of territories and the plebiscite, the Chancellor said "We can cheerfully rely upon our strong position."

The Chancellor confirmed the intention of the Central Powers to negotiate with the Ukraine plenipotentiaries.

Herr von dem Bussche stated that the negotiations had naturally been difficult owing to the fact that they had to be conducted by a Coalition on one side with a single Power on the other. "Another difficulty was the public reporting of the negotiations, which permitted our enemies to impede the negotiations. Strong efforts were made in this respect."

Also Territorial Difficulties

The remainder of the brief report which the German censors up to the present have permitted of von dem Bussche's speech speaks of von dem Bussche emphasising certain territorial difficulties and referring to economic questions, but it gives no details.

Only a brief report of the discussion has been permitted to pass by the German censor. This contains a declaration by a deputy belonging to the Center that the present "constitutional bodies" in Poland, Courland and Lithuania are fully entitled to express the will of those peoples with regards to the destiny of those territories, and some mild Socialist criticism.

As To German Colonies

Paris, January 4.—In connection with the report that the Germans at Brest-Litovsk claimed that the natives in the German colonies are wholeheartedly loyal to them, Commandant de Civryeux, writing to Le Matin, points out that the German official figures show that German frightfulness reduced the population of Togoland from 2,500,000 to a little over a million in seventeen years and he emphasises that the Germans in South West Africa, whom they surrendered to the British, begged to be allowed to retain their arms because they feared they would be massacred by their native auxiliaries.

TRADE-UNIONS WARNED OF MAN-POWER NEEDS

Large Number To Be Taken Even From Munitions Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 3.—Official: Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., presided today at a meeting of representatives of the Government and the trade-unions associated with recruiting in connection with projected occupations.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the War Cabinet had studied the man-power resources of all the belligerents. The Russian situation had completely altered the position in the last six months but the American armies ultimately would more than redress the balance. The speed with which these could be put into the field was almost entirely a question of tonnage.

Meanwhile a great strain would be thrown on Great Britain's resources. The three pre-requisites for victory were an increase in the output of shipping, the saving of tonnage and the maintenance of the armies in the field; hence a departure from existing arrangements was imperative inasmuch as the maintenance of the armies in the field was impossible unless a large number of men were recruited from the munitions industry both for the technical and fighting units. The meeting was adjourned to tomorrow.

Gen. Grant's Grandson Water Carrier At Front



(Captain Algernon Sartoris)

Captain Algernon Sartoris, grandson of President U. S. Grant, is leading donkeys and acting as a water boy in the French Foreign Legion. Sartoris, a former captain in the United States army, enlisted in the Foreign Legion several months before America entered the war. He has charge of four donkeys, and twice every twenty-four hours must lead them through heavily shelled woods and communication trenches to his thirsty comrades at the front line.

German Attempts To Fraternise With The Anzacs Are Rebuffed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: Enemy raiders today were driven off before they reached our positions eastward of Epehy.

The hostile artillery was more active south-westward and westward of Cambrai. It was also active along the front southward of Lens to Armentieres and in the neighborhood of Ronnebeke.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped a few bombs on Carvin, south-west of Lille, despite the bad weather.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters wires that the Germans attempted to fraternise on New Year's Eve, displaying during the day messages lifted above the parapet.

One of these, intended for Australian consumption, suggested that as the Germans were giving the Russians peace perhaps the Anzacs would be glad for peace also, whereupon a burst of firing shattered the notice board. Subsequently about midnight the Germans flung a large number of grenades, accompanied by a barrage of machine-gun fire and sent up a fine display of "very" lights of all colors along the whole length of the front and in a tremendous bass voice roared three times in succession "Happy New Year, Australia."

London, January 4, noon.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was local fighting yesterday afternoon on the Cambrai front near the Canal du Nord which produced no material change.

We advanced our line slightly during the night southward of Lens. There has been hostile artillery at Bullecourt and Ypres.

ALFONSO DISSOLVES SPANISH PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 3.—King Alfonso has dissolved Parliament. The general elections have been fixed for February 17 and the meeting of the new Parliament for March 11.

Hundred Perish As Ships Collide Outside Woosung; 80 Rescued From Wreck

Capt. Mackie And Many Others Lost When Poochi And Hsinfung, of China Merchants' Line, Strike At 3 a.m.—Exploding Boilers Add Terror To Scene

Fifty-one hundred persons are dead or missing as a result of one of the worst ship disasters in local history, which took place early yesterday morning outside Woosung when the China Merchants' steamer Poochi was sunk after a collision in the Yangtze with the steamer Hsinfung, of the same company.

Twenty-seven known dead and at least 75 missing, including Capt. Jones Mackie and two others of the foreign staff of the Poochi, were the toll of the sinking so far as could be ascertained from figures available last night. Chief Engineer Scott was the only foreign survivor.

Chief Officer Hetherington and Mr. H. Knox, second engineer, are reported among the victims. Mr. Knox was rescued but died in the life boat, of exposure.

"It is probable that the death list will reach fully one hundred persons," said Capt. W. H. Lunt, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants' Co., last night. "Definite figures are, of course, unavailable just now, but twenty-seven bodies have been recovered and many more are missing. The only foreign member of the crew to escape death was Chief Engineer Scott. Mr. Knox was picked up by one of the boats but succumbed shortly after. Chief Officer Hetherington, Second Officer Sung and the third engineer, Chinese, are also believed to be among the dead.

Many Die Of Cold

"We have not yet arrived at the cause of the collision, but the great loss of life was due largely to the terrible cold, which paralysed those in the water and had a deadly effect even after many had been taken into the boats. Both the Hsinfung and the Poochi had boats in the water for rescue work."

Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, one of the best known Hangchow residents, a man who figured conspicuously in the cancellation of the recent independence at Ningpo, and his wife are among the missing. Mr. Hsu was more than 60 years old and was formerly connected with the Chekiang Railway.

The collision occurred at 3.05 a.m. in the South Channel, about two miles outside the South-east Knoll buoy. The Poochi left Shanghai at midnight bound for Wenchow and Ningpo with 110 passengers and about 70 in crew and staff. The Hsinfung was inward bound from Foochow. Many of the passengers were asleep at the time the ships struck.

Explosion Follows Collision

From reports of passengers it is evident that the Poochi was struck in the location of her engine room and it is stated that there was an explosion on the ship. Eight persons who were on deck were hurried or jumped onto the deck of the Hsinfung. It is said that the second officers of both vessels were in charge at the time of the accident. The shock and explosion spread terror among the passengers and many leaped overboard in panic and sank, crammed by the cold, before there was a chance for aid to reach them.

Immediately after the impact the Hsinfung launched boats and started

SILVER DEMAND IN 1918, TO EXCEED PRODUCTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Times states that the demand for silver during 1918 is again expected to exceed the world's production, owing to the requirements for Indian and European coinage. The stock of silver in London is now almost negligible.

CORRECTION BY REUTER'S

Shanghai, Jan. 5.—In the French shipping returns issued yesterday, the number of vessels sunk during the week should read 2 instead of 9.—Reuter's.

The Weather

Fine misty weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 40.5 and the minimum 35.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 32.9 and 16.4.

Smuts May Head Allied Forces



(General Jan Christian Smuts)

General Jan Christian Smuts, once

more that the Allies must find a man who can be made supreme dictator of the military policies. As Prussianism, as represented in Hindenburg and Ludendorff, directs all of the British troops in France, whom he has fought with and against, may be named to head all of the Allied military forces. According to despatches from London and other Allied capitals, it is being felt more and

10,000 BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADERS ARE ORGANISED

American Society's Campaign Brings Total Membership To 22,000,000 Mark

The Shanghai American community may now draw itself proudly erect and pat itself on the back, at the same time murmuring to itself in congratulatory tones the following inspiring remark:

"If it hadn't been for me the American Red Cross Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new members would have resulted in the securing of a measly 15,999,446 fresh names for the roster!"

Following which the community is entitled to give three well modulated cheers.

Word of the great success of the Red Cross pre-Christmas campaign, which brings the society's total membership up to 22,000,000, was received by Consul-General Sammons yesterday in a cablegram from Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council in Washington. The message reads:

"I am delighted to inform you that as a result of the Christmas drive for membership, some 16,000,000 new members have been enrolled in the American National Red Cross, making the total membership approximately 22,000,000. This evidences the united spirit of the American people in their purpose to provide for and protect our boys and to lend succor and aid to the soldiers and the civilian population of our Allies. Certainly this information should assure your public that the American people are conscious of the sacrifice which their Allies have suffered and the purpose to do everything within their power not only to protect their own but to aid and comfort their comrades in war."

The Journal describes a new system for the distribution of information—under the pledge of secrecy to traders and manufacturers regarding possible importers in certain foreign countries of British manufactured goods. This idea is the outcome of the Enemy Trading Act and 10,000 traders have already availed themselves of its use, all of whose bona-fides have been doubly checked with the assistance of leading commercial organisations.

Even more confidential and more secret is a special register which provides wider information regarding trade openings abroad and reports on foreign competition and various over-seas industries.

WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$500,000,000 GOLD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 4.—A bill has been introduced establishing a new Munitions Department to control and speed up all war supplies.

President Wilson has presented recommendations to the joint session of Congress with regard to the control of the railroads. The situation is causing grave concern to foreign medical men in Peking, who urge that pressure should be brought to bear on the Chinese authorities to take immediate steps to prevent any further spread of the disease, including the stoppage of the railway to Suyuan and the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations.

Director-General McCauley and the heads of the four railway brotherhoods have agreed on a plan for the settlement of railway disputes during the period of Government control of the railroads by the establishment of an investigation board.

Find Kaiser And Tsar Were Engaged In Plot To Defeat Socialism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 3.—The Bolsheviks announce that among the papers discovered at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are some interesting documents dealing with pourparlers between the German and Russian Imperial Governments on the subject of an International Convention for fighting Socialism.

"Other curious documents have lately been unearthed which deal with the time immediately preceding the war and relating to German policy. Their contents will be published when they have been classified.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN RUPTURE GROWING AS ALLIES MOVE

Statement Of Democracy's Aims To Be Sent To Petrograd

RECOGNITION NEAR

Western Powers May Accord It To The Bolshevik Government

PRISONERS OF WAR

Their Exchange Held Up; Maximalists Insisting On Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, January 3.—The President of the Russian Peace Delegation yesterday telegraphed to the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Delegation:

"The Russian Government considers it urgent ultimately to conduct the peace pourparlers in neutral territory and proposes to transfer them to Stockholm. This Delegation awaits your reply at Petrograd."

"With reference to the Austrian and German proposal contained in Articles 1 and 2, cabled on December 30, the Russian Government and also the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, in agreement with the opinion of our Delegation, considers the proposal contrary to the principle of free self-determination of nationality even in the restricted terms of the reply made by the Quadrupole (Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey) to our Delegation."

Rejection Of German Designs

The newspapers feature the rejection of the German designs on Poland and the Baltic Provinces.

The Maximalist newspaper, Pravda, states that the German Imperialists are out of their reckoning and if their generals do not wish to renounce the plunder the soldiers themselves will conclude a soldiers' peace. It recalls the mutiny in the German Navy last year, adding: "Messieurs Imperialists, you are sowing the wind. You will reap the whirlwind."

The negotiations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war have been held up owing to the insistence of the Maximalists on free communication with the Socialists in Austria and Germany and the appointment of a commission to report upon the hundreds of thousands of Poles who are being forced to work in German factories.

The Council of the People's Commissaries has fixed the date for the opening of the Constituent Assembly as the 18th, provided that the necessary quorum of 400 members is present.

The People's Commissaries promise that there will be no war against the Ukraine if the Ukraine allows the Maximalists to attack General Kaledin.

Recognition of Bolsheviks

London, January 4.—The Daily Chronicle states that in view of the developments between Russia and the Central Powers it is understood that *de facto* recognition may shortly be sent to Russia. Litvinoff may be recognised as the *de facto* Russian Plenipotentiary and Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, will be replaced by a diplomat sympathetic with Russian Revolutionary ideas.

Chitchev, whom the Bolsheviks first proposed to appoint as Ambassador in London while he was interned at Brixton, has been released and left for Russia yesterday evening accompanied by Petroff, who has been released from internment at Islington.

The Daily Chronicle and the Daily News in their editorials this morning urge the Allies and the United States to recognise the Bolshevik Government.

Buchanan Granted Leave

The Times states that on account of a somewhat serious breakdown

of health Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, will be granted leave of absence shortly and returns home. It is improbable that at present any successor will be appointed. If events make the retention of the Embassy desirable it will be left in control of the Charge d'Affaires.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News states that during the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk two distinct tendencies were noticeable among the enemy delegations. One, which favored an annexationist policy, was represented by General Hoffman, Chief of State to Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the other, with more moderate tendencies, was represented by Baron von Kuehmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Disputes were frequent and constant appeals were made to Berlin, which supported the moderates.

The Russians have refused to return prisoners of war till peace has been signed.

Litvinoff Explains Bolsheviks

The Daily Chronicle publishes a long interview with Litvinoff, who has been appointed Russian Plenipotentiary to Great Britain by the Bolshevik Government. It pictures him in most eulogistic terms, emphasizing his great intelligence, force of will and mastery of English.

Litvinoff eloquently defended the Bolsheviks saying they were not usurpers but the savours of the Revolution. The responsibility for internecine bloodshed fell on the irreconcilable Social Revolutionaries, with the Korniloffs and the Kaledins.

It was grossly misleading to represent the Bolsheviks as pro-German and anti-ally or as mere pacifists. They realized that Kaiser and Junkerdom were the greatest obstacles to the emancipation of the international proletariat but they were opposed to replacing Prussian militarism by Russian, French or British militarism.

Litvinoff rose to his feet, his voice ringing with the conviction of religious fervor, and said that he was sanguine enough to imagine that the Russian and German Armies on the Eastern front may some day march together against the common foes of the world's proletariat in Germany and perhaps in other countries. He believed in fact that by the negotiations and propaganda now proceeding, Trotsky and Lenin are contributing more effectively to the downfall of Kaiserism than the Allies fighting in the West.

He concluded by remarking that the Bolsheviks regard a separate peace as a disaster but it might be inevitable. It was for the allied democracies to prevent it by raising their voices immediately.

Mr. Arthur Henderson interviewed Tchitcherin at Brixton yesterday and explained the views of British Labor for conveyance to the Bolshevik Government.

Grain Panic At Irkutsk

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Harbin, January 6.—A telegram reports that a panic is prevailing at Irkutsk in the grain-market due to the railway freight being increased and rumors that the Chinese Customs at Harbin has received instructions prohibiting the export of grain to Russia. The town is in a bad state and the population is starving owing to the shortage of railway-cars.

General Horvath has received a telegram from Manchouli reporting that the local organisations are anxious regarding the deported Maximalists and the presence of Chinese troops.

WILSON TO LLOYD GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—President Wilson in his New Year message to Mr. Lloyd George refers to his resolution to continue to put every man and every resource of the United States into the imperative task of winning an honorable peace. "Your message on behalf of the British War Cabinet is deeply appreciated and our spirits respond to its friendly challenge."

British And Americans Join In Special Service At Union Church Today

In addition to the British Prayer Day Service at the Cathedral today, already described in THE CHINA PRESS, there will be a Thanksgiving and Prayer Service in the Union Church along similar lines. This service will begin with the reading of King George's Proclamation by Rev. C. E. Darwent, after which will come a New Year's Hymn written by Mr. Darwent's father, Rev. William Darwent, who is 87 years old and who has written a New Year's Hymn for Union Church in each of the last 10 years.

Following this Rev. W. Hopkin Reed will lead in prayer. Rev. C. E. Darwent will deliver an address, there will be a prayer by Rev. D. W. Lyon, a hymn, an address by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer and prayer by Rev. G. H. Bondfield, followed by a hymn, the national anthem and benediction.

British and Americans are joining wholeheartedly in the service.

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PEKING ORDERS TROOPS RUSHED TO NANCHANG

Northern Battalions On Move; Capital Worried By Li Shun's Attitude

Hope for peace between the North and South is fading. The Central Government on Wednesday secretly telegraphed to Tuchun Chang Tsui and Chang Hui-chi to rush their troops to Nanchang, Kiangsi, on account of the refusal of Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu to continue his office as mediator.

The attitude of the latter is causing Peking a great deal of speculation. Following the rejection by the Ministry of War of his application for an increase of troops, Tuchun Li is reported to have started recruiting without government sanction. A telegram which virtually amounted to a protest was sent from Nanking to Tuchun Chang Hui-chi, asking him to explain the necessity of sending troops to the South. The message demanded that General Li must be informed of the movements of Northern troops.

The appointment of former Tuchun Loh Kien-chang as his military advisor has made General Li the center of suspicion from the militant Tuchuna, who believe that it is a preliminary step to oust Tuchun Yang Shant-ien of Chekiang and to replace him with Loh. General Chang Hui-chi is actually reported to have stated that General Li has joined the Kuomintang, and his troops at Chuchow-fu, Anhui, are reported to have uttered a great deal of threats against the Kiangsu Tuchun.

The latest communications received from Generals Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao by Peking still demand restoration of the old Parliament. President Feng, in reply, stated that he failed to see the necessity of this measure and pointed out, in addition that the convention of the extraordinary session of Parliament in Canton is illegal.

The resignation of Premier Wang Shih-chen is again rumored in Peking in view of the hopeless situation.

The Office of the Chief of the General Staff has ordered General Tso Kun to send three battalions of his advanced guards to Ichang, Szechuan, in response to the request for reinforcement by General Wu Kwang-hsin. Wu stated in his last report that he was surrounded by enemies on all sides.

President Defies South

President Feng Kuo-chang definitely cast in his lot with the Northern military governors Friday when he sent a telegram to Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, instructing the latter to inform the South-West that the defunct Parliament cannot be restored. The reasons given are similar to those pointed out by the 14 provinces which protested through their Tuchuna against the restoration of that body.

The message states that the old Legislature following its restoration by former President Li Yuan-hung was found to consist of many undesirable persons. What China needs at present is a Legislature legally constituted and not necessarily the old one. Moreover, the term of the original Parliament was about to expire when it was dissolved. The last part of the telegram says that President Feng is quite willing to give up his office any time another President shall be agreed upon.

Skirmish at Whampoa

A Canton telegram reports that a detachment of troops, alleged to have been sent by General Lung Chi-kwang, appeared at Whampoa, where Dr. Sun Yat-sen resides, on the morning of the 4th and had a skirmish with the torpedo-boats and Yunnan troops on the Chukaiang or Canton River. Both sides sustained casualties.

TODAY—NOW—open an account.

Tariff Revision Commission Holds Its First Session Here

Chairman Tseng Outlines Arduous Work Before Body And Doyen Siffert Pledges Co-operation

The Tariff Revision Commission held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road. Commissioner Tseng Tsu-chi, the chief delegate of the Shui Wu Chu, or Revenue Council, Peking, delivered the chief address, in which he outlined the work of the body and asked for the co-operation of the foreign delegates.

Consul-General D. Siffert for Belgium responded on behalf of the Consular body. He promised that assistance would be given by the delegates of all the Powers and expressed his hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the conference.

The meeting, which was informal in nature, began shortly after 2 o'clock and adjourned for a reception at about 3:30 o'clock when the delegates were given opportunity to get acquainted. Mr. J. K. Sague and Mr. N. E. Lurton two of the American delegates, and another Portuguese representative had not arrived in the city. The date of the next meeting has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be within the coming week.

The Opening Address

A translation of Mr. Tseng's opening speech is as follows:

The occasion today marks the formal opening of the Conference for the Revision of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of China. Appreciating the importance of, and desiring to co-operate in the Revision of the Tariff, the various governments have graciously appointed the honorable delegates gathered here. A few others are not able to be present at this session.

We are highly honored today by the presence of the members of the Consular body, who take much interest in the work of this conference.

The custom revenue is one of the chief sources of a country's income. Some countries adopt the policy of free trade; others, that of protection; while still others, that of reciprocity.

Whatever system is adopted, the government has the authority to fix the tariff, not only with the view to obtain revenue for the Treasury, but also to facilitate trade and to encourage industry.

The Republic of China is exceptional. She is bound by the treaties made during the last dynasty and is obliged to observe the terms which provide for the revision of the tariff. We are grateful to the various nations for permitting China to revise the existing tariff at this time.

I have the honor to be appointed by the President to act as the Chief Chinese Delegate to confer with you. Since my arrival in Shanghai, the members of the Consular body and the various delegates have shown

great kindness and interest. I trust that the delegates will give us their undivided support so that we may complete the work within a short period. It will undoubtedly prove, not only advantageous to the Republic, but also add to the progress of the commercial interests.

Revision Years Late

According to the treaty, the revision of the tariff shall take place every ten years. Consequently, 1912 should have been the year of revision, but because of the Revolution at that time and because of the European War subsequently, the revision has been postponed for six years.

Since the tariff was made, the duty has become ineffective, because of the great increase in the variety as well as the great rise in the value of the different commodities. The 5 per cent ad valorem duty has for several years become merely nominal. The Chinese Government, therefore, desires to secure the enforcement of an effective 5 per cent ad valorem duty by the revision. A detailed investigation of the prices of commodities must be undertaken and agreed upon by all interests concerned, in order to attain the desired results.

The problem will be a very complicated one, but I shall try to present at an early date a working plan for the consideration of members and delegates, and I hope by mutual action and agreement we shall be able to bring the revision to a speedy and successful conclusion.

It is hoped that with the goodwill of the nations manifested through your co-operation in the revision, China will not suffer any further loss through ineffective duty.

Foreign Delegates

The foreign delegates present at the meeting were:

Belgium: D. Siffert, Consul-General and M. Demia, Manager The Banque Belge Pour L'Extranger.

Great Britain: H. H. Fox, British Consul-Attache and H. G. Brett, Vice Consul.

United States: Julian Arnold, Chairman and Thomas Sammons, Consul-General (not delegate but as guest).

France: H. A. Wilden, Consul-General and Jean Knight, Consul de France, Attaché Commercial pour l'Extreme-Orient; H. Madier, French Chamber of Commerce.

Japan: A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General, K. Kishi, Vice Consul, B. Hayakawa, H. I. J. M. Delegates to the Conference on Tariff Revision and S. Oyama, H. I. J. M. Delegates to the Conference on Tariff Revision.

Russia: V. Gross, Consul Gen-

Brazil: Hugo Reiss, Consul-Chinese Officials

The Chinese officials present were:

Mr. Tseng Tsu-chi, Chief delegate to the Commission of Import Tariff Revision.

Mr. Li Ching-min, Chinese assistant-Chief delegate to the Commission of Import Tariff Revision.

Dr. Chang Yu-chuen, and Mr. Chen Hui-chow, delegates from Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sweden: Dr. J. E. Hultman, Consul-General.

Spain: Julio Palencia, Consul.

Portugal: J. R. De Oliveira, Consul-General.

and Mr. Tang Hsui of the Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Mr. See Si, delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking.

Mr. Tien Chang-yien of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. Lyall, and his secretary, of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. Hsu King-sui, of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. N. T. Yang, Secretary of Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tsu Pao-san and Mr. Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Mr. Tang Hsui of the Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Mr. See Si, delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking.

Mr. Tien Chang-yien of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. Lyall, and his secretary, of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. Hsu King-sui, of the Shui Wu Chu, Peking.

Mr. N. T. Yang, Secretary of Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tsu Pao-san and Mr. Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

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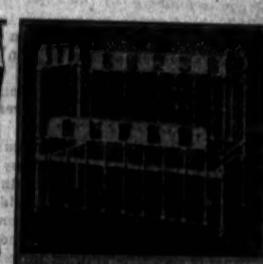
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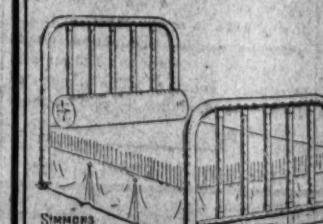
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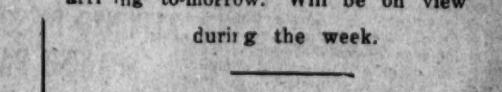
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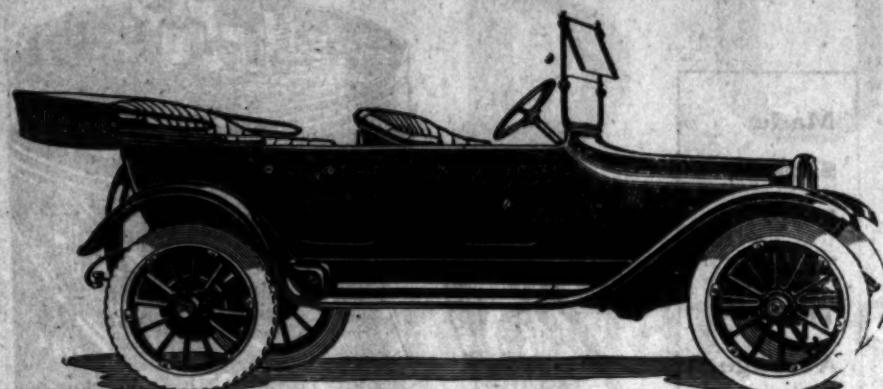
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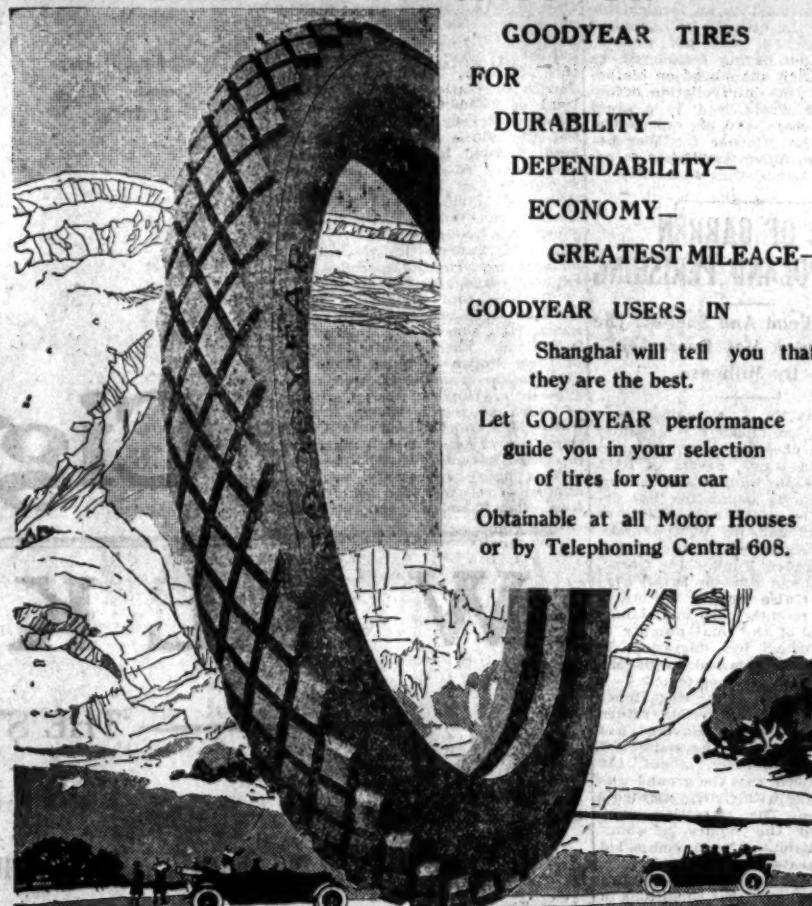
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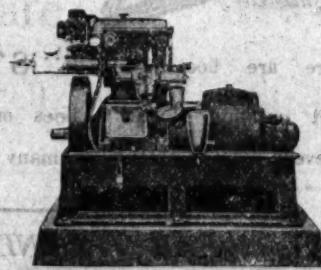
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Kaiser Can't Dictate Peace To Whole World, Socialist Deputy Warns Reichstag

We Must Break Alliance Opposed To Us, But Territorial Conquests Would Be Best Means Of Consolidating It'

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam), November 19.—The Berliner Tagblatt's report of the speech in which Herr Landsberg brought before the Reichstag the Socialist interpellation concerning the official connivance at Pan-German propaganda, particularly in the army, read in part as follows:

"In peace time the intrusion of a political propaganda into the army is not permitted. This rule seems to have been rescinded during the war, however, although not completely. A circular from the Social Democrats in Berlin to readers of the Vorwärts who had been called to the colors was prohibited, as was also a pamphlet by Herr Stüdken; whereas toward the Pan-German propaganda a friendly attitude is maintained. Pan-German influences are brought to bear upon the army through countless channels, and that with the evident co-operation of the very authorities who have always insisted upon the necessity for the political maidenness of the army. It is notorious that the Fatherland Party with its fine-sounding name is a Pan-German creation . . . and even if the fact were not known it would be betrayed by the arrogance that underlies the name chosen. The Pan-Germans claim that they alone have a right to decide what is German, and what is patriotic. They seek by their choice of a title to convey the impression that with them alone are the interests of the fatherland secure, and at the head of this party are men who hitherto—I will confine myself to parliamentary language—have not had to suffer from the war."

"I do not assert that the Fatherland Party represents exclusively war interests. It has drawn many idealists also within its net. These ask: Are the sacrifices to be in vain? What an extraordinary standpoint! Those sacrifices have been made for the salvation of the fatherland. And is that useless? Can a man sacrifice himself for a nobler object than the salvation of his country? We hold ourselves second to none in our love for Germany. Our love for our fatherland goes so far that we do not want to hunt after Courland and Longwy-Briey at the risk of losing Germany. You must face the fact that Germany, great as is her strength, cannot, without allies—for thus must the matter be put—dictate peace to the whole world. Again and again the period fixed for the realisation of certain hopes has been postponed, just as an insolvent debtor puts off dealing with an account he cannot pay. Men talk of the vital necessities of our people. They consist of other things than the mines of Longwy-Briey and Courland. When one surveys the spectacle of all that Germany must have in order to exist, one wonders how things could go so well with us for 48 years. Caution should be exercised also in prophesying the ruin of the Empire. If certain conquests are not made by the sword, the idealists in the Fatherland Party should ask themselves what we could do with the conquered territory. We have not a gift for moral conquests. We should improve the educational system, to be sure, build railways, and so on, but the population would be anti-German, for with us a trifling matter is always forgotten: the fact that other peoples also have a soul. We can maintain ourselves in the future only if we succeed in breaking up the alliance opposed to us; whereas German territorial conquests would be the best means of consolidating it."

After further criticising the Pan-Germans for their attack on the Reichstag majority, and declaring that they had advocated war aims which they did not themselves believe attainable only in order that they might afterwards represent the majority parties as responsible for all the misery caused by the war, Herr Landsberg continued: "Great as is our longing for peace, we again emphasise the fact that we do not want to buy it at the cost of the maltreatment or the subjugation of Germany. We do not desire, however, to impose on other peoples the yoke which we ourselves are resisting. The belief that Germany cannot exist without a war indemnity is a maniacal view. We have the courage to tell the people that they will have to work terribly hard after the war; but we are also confident that the people will tide over that period."

Proceeding to describe the methods of the Pan-German propaganda, he referred first of all to the case of the pastor at Niederschönhausen who had asked how any one could stand before God if he

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peace, for these activities are extended to the hospitals also."

After quoting some of the remarks made against the Reichstag majority leaders at these Pan-German meetings, Herr Landsberg said he did not hold the authorities responsible for these, although in some cases officers and officials had been present and had offered no protest.

"This whole work of enlightenment is instigated from high quarters, however," he said; "army orders that I have before me prove the fact, so that it is incontestable that politics have been introduced into the army. The work is conducted on definite lines concerning which the Minister for War will perhaps enlighten us." In conclusion he cited an instance in which a doctor had approached Hindenburg with a plan for the work to be carried on in the hospitals by doctors, as being those best able to get at the men. This same doctor remarked that the best way of getting at the middle class was to lay hands on their money, and the press department of the War Office pronounced his whole proposal "well worthy of consideration." An army, Herr Landsberg added, could withstand the introduction of politics into its midst, only if it were politically united, and that was not the case with the German army, in which all parties were represented, and in which the majority, he contended, were not inclined to prolong the war for the sake of conquests. The sword, he trusted, would not be allowed to destroy what the pen had made good in the Chancellor's reply to the Papal note, and he called on the Chancellor to declare that he would combat the agitation he had described. "We are giving him an opportunity," he added, "to show that he will not, as he said, allow the leadership to be taken out of his hands. The welfare of the Empire will depend to an incalculable extent on the attitude he assumes."

Dr. Michaelis was not present, however, not having considered, as Dr. Heifferich announced on his behalf, that the interpellation before the House would lead to a great political debate, and his representative and the Minister for War between them failed completely to refute Herr Landsberg's statements.

PEOPLE OF BARREN POLAND PERISHING

Lacking Food And Shelter, The Population Has Decreased By Millions

New York, N. Y., November 26.—Poland is no longer a country fertile and cheerful; it is a country barren, laid waste, devoid of food, with its people hungry and lacking shelter, and its population has decreased by millions, according to a statement made by W. O. Gorski, executive secretary of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Mr. Gorski not only tells of what he knows personally, but also details by others who have recently been in Poland.

"An idea of the total number of people affected by starvation in Poland can be obtained," says Mr. Gorski, "from a statement of Frederick Walcott of the Rockefeller Foundation, who, upon his return from Poland said: 'Having had occasion to travel on the main road from Warsaw to Pinsk, about 150 miles, I noticed that the ground was simply littered with civilian garments and cradles. The retreating army had burned the homes of about 400,000 inhabitants, and compelled them to vacate the land.'

"Stefan Gacki, the well-known Polish writer, says that conditions in Poland were daily growing worse; that the approaching winter was filling the Poles with horror, especially in view of the fate which is awaiting the children. Mr. Gacki goes on to say, 'We have tried to get some kind of clothing and wooden shoes for them, but in vain. We have no money to buy these articles, and they are not to be ob-

tained free of charge. With my own eyes I have seen many people drop on the street from hunger.'

"In Warsaw the famine is indescribable. We are doing our best, but it is only a drop in the sea. I am the president of the Society of the Good Samaritan, which distributes a little food among the people."

"Antoine Ouchowski, chairman of the executive committee of the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland, in a telegram to Secretary of State Robert Lansing said: 'Only America can save these people.'

"Mr. Lempicki of Warsaw, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, states: 'I do not see how Poland is going to survive the winter.'

"The Central Polish Agency of Lausanne gives an account of the materials used in the manufacture of bread in Poland: For every 100 pounds of bread the following ingredients are used: flour, 24½ pounds; chestnuts, 17 pounds; acorns, 14 pounds; incense, 21 pounds; sawdust, 6 pounds; bark of trees, 12 pounds; bran, 2½ pounds, and dried potatoes, 4 pounds."

"Rabbi J. L. Magnus reported, on his return from Poland, that he had seen people drop from hunger. He also reported, 'there is a people, tens and hundreds of thousands, standing in lines asking for bread, asking for the necessities of life. It is a people that is gradually getting weaker. In Vilno the people get soup once a day, and what does that soup consist of? It consists of barley and warm water, no trace of meat and no trace of other vegetables, and this situation prevails in Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine.'

"The total amount of money collected in the whole world for relief work in Poland is, so far, \$4,000,000. How little that is can only be realised when you consider that the total population of Poland was 25,000,000 before the war; and if you add to this, Ukraine, Lithuania and one half, that the interpellation before the House would lead to a great political debate, and his representative and the Minister for War between them failed completely to refute Herr Landsberg's statements.

"Recently four colonies of Polish children have been formed; two in Switzerland, one in England and one in Holland. These colonies take care of those Polish orphans whom the German Government allowed to be exported abroad, and also of orphans of Polish refugees in Russia, France, Switzerland and England. In Siberia there are, at present, still managing to subsist, about 1,000,000 Poles. This figure represents half the number of refugees who were driven from their homes by the retreating

Russian Army, and sent into Siberia by the autocratic Imperial Government of Russia. When the monarchy fell, those unfortunate who had just reached their destinations, started on their homeward journey. The Siberian

Polish societies, also subsidised by the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, have taken care of these."

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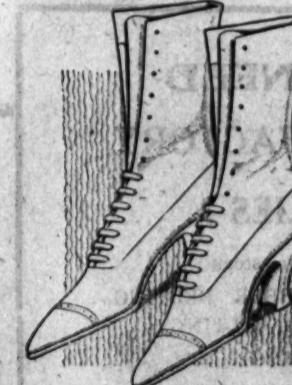
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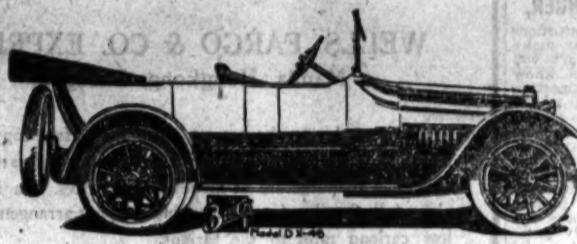
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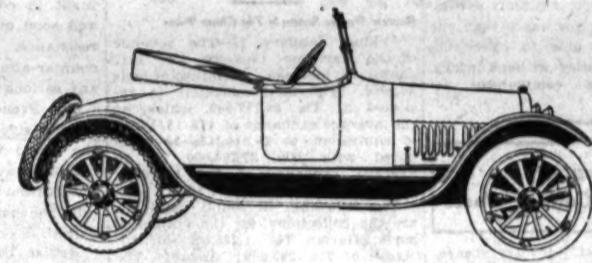
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JAPANESE SHIPS ACTIVE IN FIGHTING U-BOATS

Convoy To British Transports In Mediterranean Brings Vessels Safety To Port

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, January 4.—It is officially announced that some Japanese warships which were convoying British transports in the Mediterranean on the morning of December 30 discovered some enemy submarines in the vicinity. Protecting the transports, they at the same time attacked the enemy. The result is not known but the transports arrived safely at their destination.

When another flotilla convoying a British transport reached a certain port on the 31st the transport was sunk by an enemy mine. The Japanese vessels rendered immediate assistance in saving the crew.

The side-de-camp to the Ministry of the Navy says that the fresh activities of enemy submarines are now believed to be due to repairs having been effected. "Recently our ships observed three periscopes and without doubt there were at least three enemy submarines present. Our attack cannot have been fruitless. When the enemy is wantonly sowing mines, it is very fortunate that our ships have been able to effectively discharge their duties without injury. These ships are commanded by Admiral Sato."

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Professor Ernest Kelhofer, Treasurer and Registrar of the College, was operated on for appendicitis and hernia on January 1. Professor Kelhofer's condition has improved so greatly it is thought that he will be able to take his home in another week or ten days.

On Sunday, December 30, Mr. Turner of the Student Department of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. visited the College and had a series of conferences with the various committees of the College Y.M.C.A. He went into the situation of the Association in the College and made many helpful suggestions to the officers. The suggestions which he made will be talked over in a conference today between the old Y.M.C.A. Cabinet

and the members of the recently elected Cabinet which is to carry on the Association work next term.

The first annual English oratory contest of the College was held Dec. 28 in the College Chapel. President F. J. White was the chairman while the judges were Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Dr. Frank Rawlinson and George A. Pitch. The contestants were the members of the Junior Class, the orations they gave being original. Ling Hwa-chen, who spoke on "The Part China Can Play in International Affairs" was awarded first prize. Dji Boh-tseen was an oration on "Compulsory Education in China" and Djen Shih-chah, who spoke on "Voluntary Education," were awarded second and third prizes, respectively.

The Committee to arrange for a general meeting of representatives from Nanking universities and the colleges in East China, to take place in the first part of February, met at the office of the Christian Educational Association on Friday. Dr. F. J. White was the representative from the Shanghai Baptist College.

The College Lake is covered with a substantial coating of ice, furnishing to a few enthusiasts from among the foreign faculty members and their families abundant opportunities for skating. This is the thick covering of ice the lake has had in many years.

Customs Revenue Here Shows Slight Decrease

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 4.—The revenue of the Maritime Customs for 1917 shows an increase of Haikwan taels 400,000. The total collection is reported at Tls. 38,177,000, which at the average exchange of 4/3 13/16ths, is equivalent to £8,241,357, as compared with Tls. 37,764,000, at an average exchange of 3/9 13/16ths, equivalent to £8,264,496 in 1916.

The following, in round numbers, are the collections at the principal ports: Harbin Tls. 1,235,000—an increase of Tls. 289,000; Antung Tls. 1,099,000—an increase of Tls. 257,000; Dairen Tls. 3,088,000—an increase of Tls. 1,056,000; Tientsin and Ching-wangtiao Tls. 4,556,000—a decrease of Tls. 133,000; Kiao-chow Tls. 1,864,000—an increase of Tls. 165,000; Hankow Tls. 3,767,000—a decrease of Tls. 243,000; Shanghai Tls. 11,214,000—a decrease of Tls. 189,000; Swatow Tls. 961,000—a decrease of Tls. 163,000; Canton Tls. 2,332,000—an increase of Tls. 109,000.

The collections at Antung and Dairen constitute records for those ports. All the foreign obligations secured by the Customs have been fully met up to December 31, 1917. The revenue of the Native Customs under the control of the Inspector-General amounted to Tls. 3,775,000, equivalent to £814,967 1/2.

FRENCH MONTE TOMBA GAINS ALL MADE GOOD

Converging Movement Overwhelmed The Austrian Resistance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports: Our artillery carried out destructive bombardments of the enemy batteries. Our airmen carried out successful bombing raids.

We made a raid across the Piave and took some prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Italy wiring yesterday says:—

In their recent success at Monte Tomba the French applied the lessons learnt at the Somme and on the other battlefields. The attack was prepared very carefully and carried out in the most brilliant style of mountain warfare. The enemy masses suffered considerably from the French artillery preparation.

The most difficult task was on the left flank, where a ravine had to be crossed. When this had been accomplished the French center and right executed a converging movement in conjunction with the left and soon overwhelmed the Austrian resistance. The German reserves counter-attacked too late to produce any serious effect.

The French now overlook all the further side of Monte Tomba and the Alano Valley. British aviators prevented enemy observation and reported within 20 minutes that all objectives had been gained.

British patrols crossed the Piave yesterday, inflicted losses on the enemy and brought back some prisoners.

CANADA'S BIG SHIP PLAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 3.—The Canadian Government is inaugurating a vigorous shipbuilding policy which will utilise all the Canadian shipyards, the capacity of which is 1,250,000 tons annually. Three classes of ships will be built, three thousand tons, five thousand and eight to ten thousand. The Government is also negotiating for the construction of the necessary rolling mills.

RHONDDA ENCOURAGES COMMUNAL KITCHENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Lord Rhondda in a speech today, said that the Ministry of Food is willing to make grants in order to encourage the establishment of communal kitchens. The food situation need occasion no alarm. The scheme for compulsory rationing was nearly complete and would be applied after it had received the sanction of the Cabinet. The output of margarine would shortly be equal to the output before the war, tea supplies would soon improve and prices would be reduced. He foreshadowed a considerable temporary shortage of meat.

The Prime Minister, in a message to the agricultural laborers of Great Britain, appeals to all of them to do their utmost to help grow more food, saying: "There is a world-wide shortage of food and we may have to feed the Army and Navy and also ourselves on what we can grow at home."

BRITISH PROTEST TO DUTCH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 3.—The Correspondent of the *Telegraaf* states that Major-General Hanbury Williams, the Chief of the British War Prisons at the Hague, has protested to the Dutch Government in connection with the confusion yesterday during the embarkation of the wounded Britishers from Germany.

The trouble was apparently due to the delayed arrival of the trains, in which connection a Dutch protest to Germany is pending.

Three hundred and sixty British civilians and 20 Lascars, including 17 mental cases, arrived this morning from Ruhleben, the train having taken 24 hours over the journey.

Three thousand prisoners remain at Ruhleben, of whom 1,000 are expecting their release shortly.

HYUSSMAN AND LABOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—Mr. Huysman, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, attends the annual Labor Conference at Nottingham on the 22nd.

Soochow Is Cut Off By Ice, But Skating's Good

Social Correspondence to The China Press

Soochow, January 4.—For some days now there has been no communication with places outside of Soochow that can be reached only by launch, on account of the intense cold. The canals have been frozen over. This cold spell has caught some of those who went off for a two or three day holiday and their holidays have been stretched out to about a week. Some of the ice-bound parties have come in at intervals, having trudged overland to a railroad station; others are still out and may not get in for a day or so yet.

The ice has been thick enough on the small canals for skating and those who are fortunate enough to have skates are enjoying the sport to its fullest. While it has lacked several degrees of being as thick as it was last year, yet there should be enough ice to make the price less than what we now have to pay for coal.

The Soochow Literary and Missionary Association held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon with the Woman's Hospital Home staff as hostesses. After delicious refreshments the audience assembled in the Laura Haygood Memorial Chapel to hear the paper of the occasion. Dr. J. W. Clark read a very interesting paper on "The Influence of Confucianism upon the Formation of Chinese Character." The speaker found much to admire in the Sage and his teachings, and expressed the idea that the best of Confucianism was yet to come.

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People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you know the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who can sleep undisturbed?

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As these pills are taken, no new energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its palpitating, and colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except fresh air, pure diet, and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow, write a post card today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, for the FREE BOOK, "What to Eat and How to Eat."

And get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the above address.



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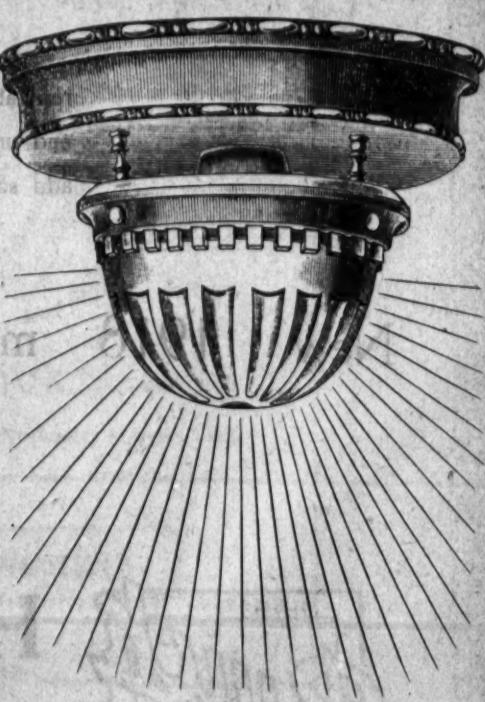
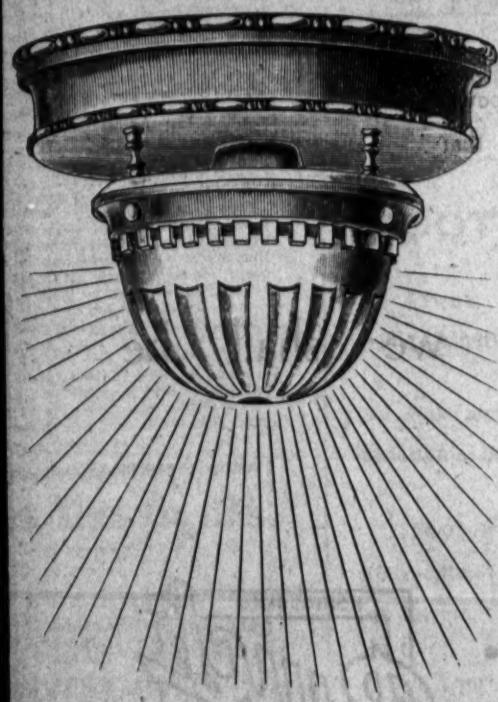
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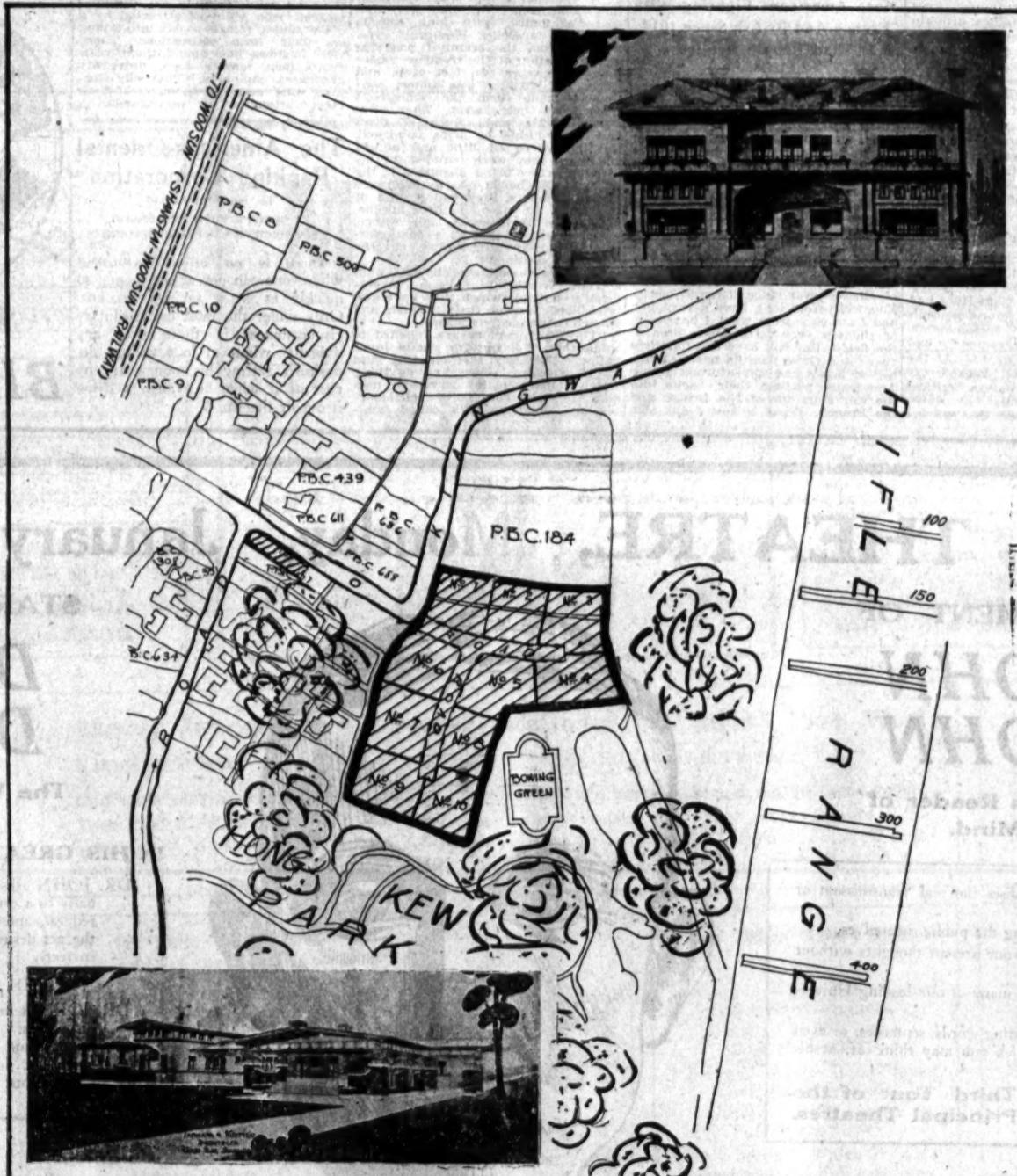
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Snowflake	82 x 100 ..	25.00 ..	20.00 ..
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"	60 x 80 ..	27.50 ..	23.50 ..
"	72 x 92 ..	36.50 ..	32.50 ..
Red Label Quality	64 x 84 ..	25.00 ..	21.00 ..

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Quality	Sizes	Usual Prices	Sale Prices
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"	70 x 94 ..	22.50 ..	20.00 ..
"	82 x 100 ..	26.50 ..	25.00 ..
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TWEEDS, heavy make, stout
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wide.
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MONDAY

JAN.

7

Ladies' Kid Gloves
180 Pairs Kid Gloves, in Black, Tan and
Beaver, also odd sizes in Reseda, Grey, Purple
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Usual Price \$2.00 pair
Sale Price \$1.00

Men's Jason
UnderwearSpecial Sale offer in "Jason" Pure Wool
Shetland Underwear.

Odd sizes only as listed. Heavy quality. These prices will never be seen again on these goods.
Vests(Chest) 32. 38. 40. 44. 46 ins. Pants(Waists) 36. 38. 40. 42. 44 ins.
Usual Price 5.50, 6.25, 6.50, 7.25, 7.50 each
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75 Pairs "Olan" Black, Tan and Grey Suede
Gloves, 8 buttons.
Usual Price \$3.00 pair
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60 Pairs "Lovic" Black, Tan, Beaver and
Grey Suede Gloves, 4 Pearl Button.
Usual Price \$3.50 pair
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100 Pairs "Gardens" Castor Gloves, in
White or Chamois Colour. 2 Pearl Button.
Usual Price \$4.75 pair
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68 Pairs "Feodara" Tan Kid Gloves.
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Now for White Linen Hand-
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85 dozen Ladies' Irish Linen
Handkerchiefs.
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64 dozen Ladies' Irish Linen
Handkerchiefs.
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58 dozen Ladies' Irish Linen
Handkerchiefs.
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400 dozen Lissie

Handkerchiefs

Buy now before the big
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1000 dozen White Hemstitched
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750 dozen White Hemstitched
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1400 dozen White Lawn
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
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300 dozen White Lawn
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
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Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
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197 dozen White Hemstitched
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
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89 Pairs "Bund" Black, Tan and Grey.
Kid Gloves.

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Sale Price \$2.75 pair

54 Pairs "Blanche" White Kid Gloves.

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96 Pairs "Lenora" Suede Gloves.
Black, Tan or Grey. 3 pearl button.

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30 Pairs "Hunt" Tan Driving Gloves.

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Sunday Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—The Epiphany. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. National Service; noon, Holy Communion; 3 p.m. Children's Service; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: "Abide with me." (Sterndale-Bennett). Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m. Evensong.

Union Church.—11 a.m. National Service of Thanksgiving and Prayer; Chant 40; Anthem "He watching over Israel." 5 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, Comfort for the times; Chant 49; Anthem, "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 715, "Let God arise, 726.

Shanghai Free Christian Church, (Corner of Range and Chao-pao Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. D. E. Hoste; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. G. Herbert McIntosh.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.

Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject, "God." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Chinese Service.—A special service for English speaking Chinese will be held this afternoon at St. Andrew's Church at 4 p.m. The Rev. C. F. S. McRae will deliver the address. All interested are invited. There will be a meeting after the service to discuss the future of the movement.

American Song Service.—The Rev. Harry W. Luce, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Education Association, will speak at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 o'clock. Mrs. Frank Rawlinson will sing.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Sunday Service League.—At 5 o'clock p.m. At Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuan Road. Rev. D. MacGillivray D.D. will speak on "The Sacrificial Life."

Unrest Behind The Lines

By Winston Churchill

THE more one sees of this war, the more one is inclined to the belief that its real significance lies behind the battle lines rather than on them. Like the great war that followed the French Revolution, it has two aspects, the military and the social, and of these the social is far the more serious of the two so far as the future of the world is concerned. A process of ferment betokening profound social changes had for some time been going on with more or less intensity in various countries before the war began; and contrary to certain prophecies, the war tended to hasten rather than retard the process. In America, for instance, and notably in our Western States, we were so absorbed in experiments in democracy—especially during the campaign of 1916—that we almost lost interest in the war. But today it is safe to say we have become the most conservative of the nations of the Western World. We were once the most radical.

The keynote of what is likely to happen in other allied countries in case of a German victory, or of even a pronounced German success, has been struck in Russia. That ferment has been seething a long time. Since 1905 Russia has been waiting to overthrow a bureaucracy upheld by a mystical and fanatical Tsar; the peasants, the army, from an outraged sense of betrayal, supported the revolution, whereupon the revolt at once took on the true evolutionary colors of the time. The inner significance of this war has to do with the emancipation of labor, just as the inner significance of that of a hundred years ago had to do with the emancipation of the shopkeeper—who has since become a plutocrat! We not only have to reconcile ourselves to that idea, but we have the immediate task before us of guiding this evolutionary tendency by using all our intelligence on the problem, otherwise we shall have portions of the world given over to anarchy and chaos, or else, perhaps, what is just as bad from our point of view, German efficiency. When we strip this struggle of all moral aspects and try to look at it scientifically, we Western nations are fighting, if not for chaos, at least for the right to have chaos, if we choose. We are fighting for the right to experiment in government, to make blunders in order to discover new truths.

Russia has had her revolution. And it is safe to say that in all the nations of the Western World something like a revolution is due; call it, if you like, a profound change in the social fabric that will probably take place peacefully in all countries save Germany, where there is no constitutional outlet for the people's will. The Junkers, though by no means as dominant as they were, will die hard, will practice coercion as long as it is in their power to practice it. They have had and are having to resort at times to certain elements in the army, and they have crushed one mutiny in the navy. The loyalty of these Junkers to an order, their willingness to die for that order if need be, was strikingly illustrated about a month ago when an officer at the point of a pistol prevented some

Shall We Abandon Russia? □ By U.S. Senator William E. Borah

SENATOR BORAH proposes that the United States should make a real effort to save Russia, not only as an act of humanity, but to keep her from becoming a permanent ally of Germany. For if she stops fighting with us, he says, she will be cajoled into fighting against us.

(New York Times)

If such a thing is possible, the outlook for Russia is darker now than it was at any time under the rule of the Romanoffs. It is difficult to conceive of anything more demoralising, more crushing and cruel than the remorseless bureaucracy of Russia as it existed prior to the revolution. But there are some things even worse than that, and one in the utter chaos which follows upon the effort of millions of people who, without sane leadership, without any well-conceived ideas of liberty, seek in vain to establish for themselves self-government.

Perhaps the most soul-moving scene which the human family presents is that of a people with no experience, no training in self-government, starved, stunted and brutalised by centuries of oppression, seeking to realise the blessings of liberty and unable to do so. The world is now looking upon such a scene in Russia.

Have we done all as a humane and liberty-loving nation that we can do for this noble people struggling in blindness and in madness to be free? Shall we abandon them to themselves and to the machinations of the powerful and ubiquitous activities of the German propaganda?

Already they are starving. This winter women and children will die by the hundreds of thousands, the same splendid breed of women who a few weeks ago went to the battle-fields to fight for their liberties and against the common enemy. One shudders to contemplate the things which these people are to experience if the present program continues—the French Revolution will be enacted over on a more stupendous and revolting scale. Without leadership, without counsel or advice, and apparently without sympathy, these people, a people of noble possibilities, are plunging to an indescribable hell, where starvation and pillage and assassination and chaos are to hold high glee like dancing devils above the burning Marie. And what is even more menacing still, to be whipped into shape at last for a cog in the German military machine.

Cannot the United States do something? Have we done all we can do, shall we simply turn aside, curse the few leaders and forget the mass of the people? Shall we content ourselves with anathematizing the Bolsheviks and shut our ears to the wail of the masses? Is it no use to try? It is up to us to exert our influence. We should send men powerful to deal with such situations, not for a visit, but to stay until order is brought out of chaos. We ought to determine to defeat Germany in this game; otherwise we shall have some difficulty in defeating her upon the field of battle. Unless we do something and can demonstrate that we can do something, it would be well to modify our pretensions as to making the world safe for democracy.

Lloyd George in his Paris speech spoke in "brutal frankness" of the mistakes of the Allies. He was the only man who could thus speak, and he did it in splendid fashion. "The war has been prolonged by

particularism." Yes, the same particularism, a rather euphonious word to denote a harsher term, which planted the seeds of dissolution in the peace treaties of 1815, and which has left the germs of conflict in every European settlement from that hour to this. But to recur to his indictment, here it is in part—the failure to assist Servia, the failure to assist Rumania, thereby turning over their wheat fields and oil wells to the enemy. He might have included the failure to assist Russia.

The neglect of Servia and Rumania was no more pronounced upon the part of the Allies than the neglect of Russia after the revolution. Undoubtedly it may be truly said that it was due to the same cause—particularism—a want of solidarity, a lack of unity, a lack of a broad-gauge, comprehensive program. But the Premier discloses, in a sentence one reason, perhaps, why more attention was not given to directing affairs in Russia. He says: "I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia, a revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenloherism." This would seem to be an error of view. If revolutionary Russia ends up by getting under the control through separate treaty or otherwise of Germany, it will not be a menace but a distinct aid to the Hohenloherism. If, when the revolutionary energy of this people has spent its force and they begin to look about for a strong, steady power, some power which will restore order at whatever cost, and Germany offers that which Napoleon supplied to the French, and the national resources of Russia pass under the control of Germany, it will be of stupendous advantage to Hohenloherism; indeed, it may be sufficient to prolong its existence somewhat.

When the revolution occurred in Russia, it was supposed to mean much against the Hohenloherism, and all America rejoiced. But we took too much for granted. We have here a lesson as to the value of unity of purpose and eternal vigilance. Germany threw her pro-selyting forces into Russia. Though the revolution was against her, she has turned it in all probability to her advantage.

The Germans understood well that the Russian people would instinctively turn to the consideration of their domestic affairs—to the redistribution of the land, the dream of years, and to the rehabilitation of economic affairs. It was natural for them to want to enjoy immediately and concretely the blessings of their new freedom. So the ground was fallow for peace. The Allies made no effort of moment.

"Particularism" was in the saddle. When the Russians made some impractical suggestions, as the Allies view them, as to peace terms, no effort was made to turn their thoughts into right channels. Their suggestions were dealt with in true cavalier fashion. You may wholly disagree with the views of 175,000,000 people, but you cannot ignore them and at the same time direct or lead such people. There was no concerted leadership at home among the Russians themselves, and none was offered them from abroad. The only effort that was made at all was by our Government, and that was incidental, because we were not shaping the program. On the other hand, the enemy was there, active every hour, and this pertinacious, feverish mass of helpless humanity rushing on to its

ruin is, in large measure, of the enemy's handiwork.

The President has taken a distinct step of undoubted value in eliminating from this war that particularism which has already cost countless millions in treasure and hundreds of thousands of human lives. He has suggested and brought about, to some extent at least, solidarity. If in his judgment it should be wise to go further, his countrymen will support his efforts. One can easily discern from the President's messages to Russia that he saw well the situation and recognised the duty, but we were not directing affairs then, we were simply assisting. It seems there could be no objection now to our taking the lead in this matter. There can be no possible conflict of interest between Russia and the United States, while the Russia of old does distrust some of the allies. The Republic of the West has what Russia needs, and what we ought to make an effort to have Russia see she needs, to wit, manly, orderly, regulated liberty. While we are a part of the allied cause, giving our money and men, nevertheless we stand separate and apart from the old particularism, the special interests and local prejudices which have become ingrained in the European life and of which Europe never can be free except through the aid of some nation wholly independent of European life.

I do not mean to criticise our Government in stopping the shipment of certain articles intended for Russia. It would, of course, be mere waste to send the instruments of civilisation into a region of chaos. That is not what the Russian people need, at least until stable government is restored. What Russia needs now is leadership, is advice and counsel such as will help to bring about order and establish again the reign of law. The time is soon coming when these people will seek refuge from this turmoil and suffering. That time has perhaps already arrived, for under the asinine stupidity of the censorship we are not getting all the facts from Russia.

A commission composed of able men, in sympathy with what the Russian people wish to accomplish, but experienced and wise enough to direct their movement along practical lines, would at this particular time, it seems to me, be of great help. This is not reflecting upon the commission which went and returned. An entirely new commission should go under different circumstances, under a program of our own and with a wider, deeper, and broader message. It may be that it is too late; it may be, as Lloyd George said, the story of Servia and Rumania over again. But I believe we should make the effort. The possibilities are so great for good, should we succeed, and the probabilities for evil are so great unless something is done, that we ought to try.

We simply cannot as a humane and Christian people shut our eyes to the situation in Russia and let it go on its ruinous way. We should have this Republic of the West on the ground, pitting its humanity, its liberty, its experience in free government against the intrigues and machinations of the foe. What did Lafayette know about what the results would be when he came to America? What did he care so far as the question of whether he should come or not was concerned? What did Kosciusko know? The healing, uplifting power of heroic deeds often puts to shame the cold calculations and foresight of the most practical.

University Professors Head Four Cabinets

By LINDSAY ROGERS, PH. D., Adjunct Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia

WHEN, within a week, Germany and Italy changed their Premiers, both vacancies were filled by university professors. To be sure, Count von Hertling, the new Chancellor of Germany, and Vittorio Orlando, the head of the Italian Cabinet, had had parliamentary careers; they were not transferred directly from academic chairs to the most important State posts. But their original vocation—von Hertling was a Professor of Philosophy at Bonn and Orlando Professor of Law in Sicily—is of more than passing significance when it is remembered that revolutionary Russia has relied liberally upon professors; that Paul Painlevé, until recently the French Premier, was Professor of Mechanics at the Sorbonne, and that our own Chief Magistrate, President Wilson, occupied the Chair of Politics and Jurisprudence at Princeton University.

I do not know anything at first hand about Italy, but I talked to men abroad who profess to know, who have been there recently, and their opinion seems to be that at present Italy will hold out and prosecute the war. It is difficult to say just how instrumental peace propaganda was in regard to the German advance. In France, that war-ridden and war-weary nation, the morale of the army, and in general of the people, is still superb, and there are no better soldiers and no better military organisation in the world today than the British. The British Nation, with its motto of "Dogg'dit does it," is at present determined to see the war through, and

the United States, at least, been slowly but undeniably taking place.

In England the presence of some few professors in Parliament is nothing to be wondered at, since the universities are entitled to a certain number of members; yet the press considered it unusual last December when Herbert A. L. Fisher, a university Professor of History, was made President of the Board of Education in Lloyd George's Cabinet. England was not accustomed to rely upon educators for important State posts. They were depended upon to mobilise public opinion, to do expert service, specialised work, like that of Professor J. H. Morgan on atrocities, and for the collection of material and publication of reports. In Germany there is a close connection between the universities and the State, and the Government exerts a control over the utterances of the holders of the more important chairs. Promotion, and even tenure of office, is dependent upon Governmental approval, and under these circumstances it is but a step to actual participation in the affairs of the State. But generally speaking for democracies to rely upon members of the academic profession for political leaders is exceptional.

When Mr. Wilson ran for the Presidency in 1912 the number of college professors who had held elective posts was not very great, and increasing is in municipal and State politics. Only one previous President of the United States, James A. Garfield, an instructor in Hiram College and later President of the same institution, had been taken from academic life. The earlier American Congresses included two Presidents of Harvard,

Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett. In more recent years college professors have been represented by William L. Wilson, of tariff bill fame, who was Professor of Latin in Columbia College from 1865 to 1871 and President of the University of West Virginia in 1883, and William Everett, some time Harvard instructor. Ex-Senator Root taught for a while immediately after leaving college; Champ Clark's autobiography in The Congressional Record proudly mentions the fact that for twenty-two years he "held the record of being the youngest college President in the United States" (it was Marshall College). Mr. Taft taught law in Cincinnati, and Mr. Hughes, ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court, was a Professor of Law at Cornell. But these men are not thought of primarily as college instructors, and considering the prominence of lawyers in American public life the academic profession has been very inadequately represented.

Perhaps one reason for this is that up until recent years there has not been a sufficient measure of academic freedom. In too many American institutions of learning the opinions of the teaching staff upon economic and political questions have been dictated, or at least stifled, by Boards of Trustees, and professors have thus been greatly handicapped in their efforts to play a leading role in the intellectual and political life of the country. It would serve no useful purpose to give examples. Happily the recent ones are few, but the death a few weeks ago of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the historian and economist, recalled to mind the fact that his advocacy of a bimetallic stand-

ard for the United States during the campaign of 1896 was responsible for his leaving Brown University and seeking a position in the West. Incidents like this contributed in large measure to keeping American university professors out of active politics, and the cases of Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, who was Professor of Law at Yale, and of Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, an Alderman of the city and candidate for Mayor, are as infrequent as they are exceptions to a rule.

For highly specialised administrative tasks, however, resort has, of recent years, been increasingly made to university professors and as head of the Bureau of Labor; Professor Hollander of Johns Hopkins was sent to the Island of Santo Domingo to reorganise its finances, but such service has now become so frequent as to be almost commonplace. Three American pro-

(Continued on Page 12)

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Reconstruction In England

By Frederic J. Haskin

Great Britain will face two great problems in reconstruction: What can be done to meet the unemployment crisis that will inevitably follow the close of the war? How can the nation develop its natural resources so as to prevent it from again becoming a dumping ground for German manufactures? The best brains of the country have been called upon to work out these problems, and already certain reforms are being seriously

considered by the government. In a sense one problem seems to answer the other.

It is estimated that at the end of the war over a million men, returning from the front, will be thrown upon the labor market. Simultaneously, about a third of the working population will be thrown out of work by the closing of munitions factories and the cessation of other war production. At the beginning of the war there was a labor crisis. But it was

quickly passed through the rapid enlistment of men and the opening up of new war industries. Entirely new care to part with them appears to be needed.

Of all those suggested by the men compelled to do for the public good, just

as British soldiers have fought and died for the public good.

With the ending of the war these soldiers will

make no difference. They must be

rehabilitated for the public good.

During the war the housing situation

has become more acute than ever.

There is still an alarming scarcity of

small houses. It was thought for a

while that the wives of soldiers would

give up their homes and go to live

with their parents or with other

families, but such has not been the

case. The women have shown a

strong tendency to keep the home

fire burning for the return of their

husbands. In the meantime, however,

the money situation became worse and

almost ended in turning many of these

women and their families out of their

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SHANGHAI

Potash And Perlmutter On 'Foreign Affairs'

By Montague Glass

"I see where the French President is going to lose his prime minister again," Abe Potash said, "which the way that feller is always changing prime ministers, Mawruss, he must be a terrible hard man to work for."

"Say!" Morris Perlmutter replied.

"I've got enough to think about keeping track of what happens here in this country without I should worry my head over political Metes in France."

"Well, you are the same like a whole lot of Americans," Abe said, "which for all they read about what is going on over in Europe, the Edison Manufacturing Company might just as well never have invented the telephone at all."

"I don't get to read it with such a statesman like you around here," Morris retorted, "so go ahead and tell me: what did the French Prime Minister done now that he gets fired for it?"

"That only goes to show what you know from prime ministers!" Abe declared. "A prime minister never gets fired, Mawruss—he resigns, and while I admit that nine times out of ten when the French President has had a prime minister resign on him, it's probably been a case of the stenographer tipping the prime minister off that before the boss went to lunch he said: 'If that grafta's still here when I come back there'll be another prime minister going around on crutches,' y'understand; yet at the same time this here last prime minister has been right on the job, and the French President has been quite worried for fear he's going to quit."

"Well, let him get along without a prime minister for a while," Morris said. "With the money the French people is spending for war supplies, it won't do him no harm to cut down his payroll, and besides, what does he want a prime minister for anyway? Has President Wilson got a prime minister? Them people come over here a couple of months ago and cashed in a hard luck story for a matter of a few hundred million dollars, y'understand, and like a lot of come-ons that we are, understand me, it never even occurred to us but what them boys was living right up close to the cushion."

"How much do you think a prime minister draws, Mawruss—a million a week?" Abe asked.

"It ain't how much he draws," Morris said. "It's the idea of the thing which I don't care if he only gets five dollars a day and commissions. Abe, if President Wilson would get a prime minister working for him, instead of attending to the business himself, which is what President Wilson gets paid for, y'understand, there's many a time when the President has been out late at the thesaurer or when he is feeling under the weather, understand me, where he would say: 'Why should I kill myself slogging day in day out like a slave, y'understand. What have I got a prime minister for anyway?' And that's how I bet yer the French President has passed over to the prime minister a whole lot of important stuff which the poor nebbish was bound to slip up on, because, after all, a prime minister is only a prime minister."

"Maybe you're right," Abe admitted "but at the same time there's some pretty smart prime ministers, too, which you take this here prime minister, Lord George, over in England, and that feller practically runs the country. In fact, as I understand it, King George rules the entire management to him, so much confidence he's got in the feller."

"Perhaps it's because this here Lord George and King George is related maybe," Morris suggested.

"I don't think so," Abe replied.

"The names is only a quincidence, which even before Lord George was ever heard of at all, the prime minister always run things in England, while the King put in his whole time opening charity bazaars and laying corner stones. First and last, I suppose that feller has laid more corner stones than all the heads of all the fraternal orders in the United States put together, and if there's such a disease as grand master's thumb, like smoker's hand and housemaid's knee, Mawruss, I'll bet that King George has got it."

"Well, an English king can afford to spend his time that way," Morris said, "because them English prime ministers is really prime, y'understand, whereas you take the prime ministers which the poor nebbish, the King of Greece and even the King of Sweden has it, and instead of them prime ministers being prime, understand me, they raged all the way from sirloin to chuck, as they would say in the meat business."

"Some of the English prime ministers wasn't so awful prime neither," Abe said. "Take the feller which was holding down the job of prime minister around July 4, 1776, and the way that boy let half a continent slip through his fingers was enough to make King Schmoel the Second or whatever the English King's name was in them days, swear off laying corner stones for the rest of his life. Abe, the English prime minister which engineered the real estate deal where Germany got hold of the island of Heligoland wasn't what Mr. P. E. Armour would call first cut exactly, which if England would now own Heligoland instead of Germany, Mawruss, such a serial number as U-53 for a German submarine would never have been heard of. They would have stopped short at U-2 or U-2b."

"Well, anybody's liable to get stuck Shanghai."

in a swap with vacant lots, Abe," Morris said "and the chances is the poor feller figured that this here Heligoland, the only person who would have the nerve to call such real estate real estate, y'understand, would be a real estate with a first class imagination when the tide was out."

"That's what German figured, too," Abe said. "And the consequence is she went to work and improved them vacant lots with fortifications which lay so low in the water, Mawruss, that from two miles out at sea, no one would dream of such things—least of all an admiral."

"So, how could you blame a prime minister if he didn't suspect what Germany was up to when she bought that sand bank?" Morris asked.

"Of course, that was a long time before the war, Mawruss," Abe said. "Nowadays the dumbest prime minister knows enough to know that coming from a German diplomat, simple remark like 'Good morning, ain't it an elegant weather we are having?' is subject to one of several constructions, none of which is exactly what you could call kosher, y'understand."

"And supposing he finds such a remark in a letter from a German diplomat to the Kaiser, Abe?" Morris asked. "What does it mean then?"

"That depends on where it is written from," Abe said, "which if the minister of foreign affairs down in Paraguay or Peru finds out that a German ambassador has written home to the effect that he is feeling quite well again and hopes this letter finds you the same, y'understand, the foreign minister hustles over to the War Department and wants to know if they are going to allow him to be insulted in that way by a dirty crook like that. On the other hand, if the chief of the United States Secret Service gets hold of a letter from any one of them honorary German diplomats who is practically holding down the job of Imperial German consul to the Bronx while drawing the salary of—we would say, for example—a New York Supreme Court Justice, Mawruss, and if the letter says: 'Accept my best wishes for a prosperous and happy new year in which my wife joins and remain, y'understand, that means the copper was shipped in paste-board containers marked:

PRUNES
USED NO HOOKS.'

"The German Secret Service certainly fixes up some wonderful cipher codes," Abe Morris said. "Sometimes as much as two hours and a quarter passes before a United States Secret Service gets the right dope on one of them code letters."

"Sure, I know," Abe said. "But most times he don't have no more trouble over it than the average business man would with a baseball column, which the way every government secret service knows every other government's secret service's secrets. Mawruss, it's a wonder to me that they don't call the whole thing off by mutual consent, because the only difference between government secret services is that some secret services is louder than others. Take, for instance, the German secret service, and there was months and months when this here Dr. Heinrich Albert, Captain von Papen and his boy Ed got as much newspaper publicity as one of them rotten shows which received such a good notice from the cricket of the Cloak and Suit Gazette that the manager thinks it may have a chance, y'understand."

"At the same time, Abe," Morris remarked, "the Germans make things pretty secret when they want to, otherwise how could the Kaiser have kept that mutiny under his chest for over a couple of months?"

"And you could take it from me, Mawruss," Abe said, "before Michaelis let it out in the Reichstag, he might just as well have stopped in at the Lokal Anzeiger office on his way downtown and inserted a couple of lines or so under the head of 'Situations Wanted—Males.'

"Why, I thought you said a prime minister never gets fired," Morris said.

"Prime ministers is one thing and chancellors another, Mawruss," Abe told him.

"Then I'm imagining this here Michaelis must be putting in a lot of time nowadays going over his contract to see if he's got any comeback against the party of the first part in case that crook fires him," Morris said.

"Well, he can keep on looking till he finds another job," Abe replied, "because the Kaiser is like a lot of other highwaymen in the cutting-up trade, Mawruss. To them fellers the first and most important thing about a contract is the loopholes, y'understand, and after that's fixed, they don't care what goes into it, which you take that contract of Michaelis and I better that a police court lawyer could drive an armored tank through them paragraphs which is supposed to hold the Kaiser, y'understand, whereas if Michaelis wanted to get out of it, Mawruss, he could go to work and hire Messrs. Hughes, Brandeis, Stanchfield, Hughes and Stanchfield, supposing there was Gott soll hu'en such a firm of lawyers, and they

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

University Professors Head Four Cabinets

(Continued from Page 10)

became Governor of Porto Rico, and a new Ambassador was Professor van Dyke of Princeton, and Professor Reinsch of Wisconsin is Minister to China.

With the coming of the war to the United States there was an influx of university professors in Washington, not only to deal with natural science problems, to do voluntary propaganda work in informing the country on the issues of the conflict, and to organise bureaus requiring the services of trained statisticians and economists, but to take important administrative posts.

Professor Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Professor Kepell of Columbia became special assistant to the Secretary of War, and in the Judge Advocate General's branch of the army professors of law have played a very important role.

Much of the emergency legislation passed by Congress or now pending has resulted from their work.

As intellectual leaders of the country university professors have up until recent years not played a very significant part.

This is due, as has been said, to the fact that academic freedom is a recent achievement.

It has long been a commonplace that the lawyers dominated American politics.

The clergy had their day first, but the leadership was very definitely lost to the legal profession whose influence, in its turn, has been waning partly because of a reluctance to heed the teachings of politics, economics and ethics.

The success of the fight for social legislation

against constitutional limitations

strictly interpreted by the courts

was a triumph of economics and politics over law, and even before the outbreak of the war had stripped lawyers of much of their influence.

But with the lapse from peace, professors began ready to play their part as intellectual leaders.

The manifesto of the German professors met with instant response in the United States.

American teachers did more than any other profession to educate the public on the causes of the war and its issues.

They could hardly be silent in the face of such tremendous political

and moral problems, and it is due

in large part to the influence of the universities, I venture, that America entered the war as easily as it did

when called upon by President Wilson.

In England at the time of the fall

spoke from a brief, his party being his client, and party and personal success his aim. Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet therefore, gave greater recognition to business men. In the United States business men are taking the places of the lawyers; the college professor is being increasingly called upon, and the fact that in the United States, Italy, and Germany university professors are holding the chief executive posts is surely something more than a mere coincidence.



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DEFINES 'PREJUDICES' AGAINST ENGLAND'

Brilliant Italian Exposes Real Causes Of Them And Praises British Empire

Rome, Italy.—In an article in the *Unita*, entitled "Perfidious Albion," Angelo Crepsi exposes what, in his opinion, are the real causes of the prejudices against England, so widely entertained on the Continent. What he asks, are the reasons for this widespread prejudice against England, even in countries which, like Italy, have always been her friend? The fundamental accusation brought against England is that of being perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable. At once the question arises, how can it be proved from history that England has been more perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable than other powers and other countries, as, for example, the Papacy, the Italian princes of the Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire or Prussia? It is, however, sufficient to comprehend the basis of these accusations to understand its weakness.

England, as the oldest national State in Europe, was the first to struggle against the pretensions of the Roman Curia to universal supremacy. William the Conqueror was the first king who refused to Hildebrand the homage which Edward IV, on the other hand, had to pay. And later, with Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Cromwell, England became the bulwark of Protestantism against the Roman Catholic monarchies. Here was a source of anti-English prejudice, the enmity of the Papacy.

England has compassed the downfall of all the states which have aspired to European hegemony. Could this come about without leaving traces of enmity in France and Spain? It was precisely the permanent necessity for assuring her own safety which constrained England to turn against the friend of yesterday, become the menace of the day, which explains the accusations of perfidy and of instability brought against her by those whose game she has refused to play.

Signor Crepsi says that, according to the old ideas of a colonial regime which prevailed throughout the period from 1498 to 1815 and was accepted by all nations, a colony constituted the exclusive market and riches of one nation, and this was believed to be only possible at the expense of the others. In consequence of this there was no difference between commerce and war, between merchant fleets and navies, and between war and peace. It was therefore absurd to cite, as special examples of English perfidy, the English attacks by sea on Spain and Holland without a previous declaration of war. Spain, Holland, and Portugal did exactly the same when they had the opportunity; it was a logical consequence of the old colonial and commercial system. The important point is that England was the first country to discover, with the help of Adam Smith, Pitt, and Burke and in the Nineteenth Century with that of Peel, Cobden, Bright, and Lord Durham, the modern free regime, and the only country up to the present time to practice it. The memory of past struggles, however, remained in the thoughts of the dis-comforted.

Many powers against which England had fought in the past, Spain, Holland, and France, and many whose ambitions she had opposed, such as Russia and Prussia, required England's help during the wars of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and during the Napoleonic wars and the present war. This help had roused resentment in the nations who had been helped; such was human nature. During the Napoleonic wars England alone had stood firm, and she had more than once been abandoned and betrayed by her allies; yet for all that she was called perfidious Albion.

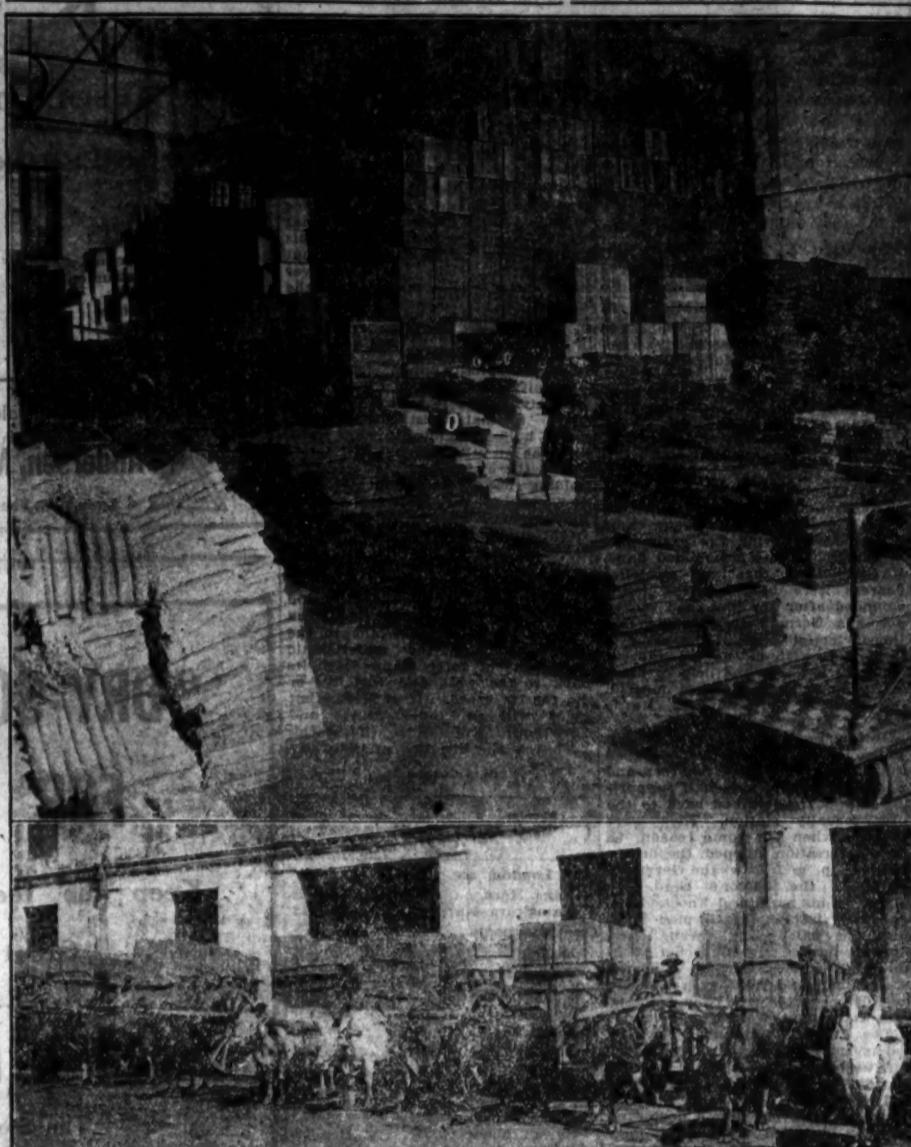
Another cause of her unpopularity, to which Mazzini himself contributed, was the use of the utilitarian school of Bentham and Mill in England and of the doctrine of nonintervention. Whether the philosophic basis of utilitarianism were mistaken or not, it was undeniable, says Signor Crepsi, that its exponents believed that they had discovered in it a rational foundation for the identity of interests among all nations and the utility of liberty and democracy as guarantees for peace.

Signor Crepsi proceeds to develop his argument and to illustrate it from history. He maintains that another source of misunderstanding and resentment against England is that in such countries as Germany, Austria or Russia, where the parliamentary regime is a farce, and foreign policy is in the hands of the court, the development of the British Empire is incomprehensible. In such countries, and indeed in all others among people of slight cultivation, that Empire has been held to be the result of conquest and to be kept together by force.

Against the correctness of such an impression might be cited the many instances in which England had refused possible annexations, as well as the annexations she had reluctantly undertaken for the protection of native populations, and the fact that territorial annexation by England had never implied the closing of markets to the rest of the world.

The British Empire, declares Signor Crepsi, maintains order, together with the maximum of liberty, over a quarter of the world's surface, and among populations which differ in race, religion, language and civilisation. In fact, according to the writer, the

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How many people know what rubber looks like before it is transformed into the thousand and one articles of domestic and commercial use with which we are all familiar? How many people are there in Shanghai, who have their hundreds or thousands invested in the industry, who have any conception of what

their revenue-producing commodity looks like in the rough? To those who have not seen rubber in bulk, the above photographs will doubtless prove of interest. They were supplied by Messrs. Meyer and Measor, well known in Shanghai as secretaries of various local rubber companies. This firm has a branch in Singapore, which is engaged in the purchase and ship-

ment of plantation rubber, as well as in disposing of quantities of the raw material at the weekly Singapore auctions. The top photograph shows the firm's export godown, containing large quantities of rubber in course of sorting and packing for shipment. Below are a number of mid-faced blocks in front of the godown transporting the packed rubber for export.

British Empire is the nearest approach, so far, to the league of nations foreshadowed by President Wilson. It is already in itself such a league and carries out its functions. The problem is, not how to destroy it, but how the world functions, so far carried out by the British Empire alone, may be extended in co-operation with a league composed of a growing number of nations who will undertake to respect, and to make others respect, the rights of the people.

Such, says Signor Crepsi, are the main causes of the anti-English prejudices which is the result of the envy every success arouses among those who are left behind in the race, and such is the refutation which a liberal and cultivated Englishman might give to this prejudice. He need not deny mistakes and errors, but he might justly insist that such a fine, and from a liberal and progressive standpoint, universally beneficial result, could not be the outcome of violence, cunning, and greed, as some people would have it believed. He concludes by saying that peoples' imaginations are more easily impressed by military conquests and catastrophes, or by social cataclysms such as the French and Russian revolutions, or by theoretic and often platonic declarations of abstract doctrines than by the silent work that produces the modern forms of political and social liberty. The fact remains that the greatest practical contribution toward the construction of a world combining the order and strength of Rome with that liberty which does not consist in the absence of restrictions, but in the self-discipline of individuals, classes, and nations, has come and is coming especially from the Anglo-Saxon world.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Favors Home Rule For Scotland; Devolution Of Power After War Essential

London, England.—A deputation of the parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, introduced by Mr. Alexander Wilkie, M. P., was recently received at the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by the Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, president of the Board of Trade, and the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland.

The question of Scottish home rule was introduced by Mr. Hugh Lyon

allowance for insured people who had fallen into incapacity, so that there was no gap. All that could be said was that you had got your 7s. 6d. for the old age pensioner, and you had got your 5s. for those who were incapacitated. Far be it from him to say that 5s. was in the least adequate to keep a man or woman alive, or even 7s. 6d., but it was infinitely better than what they had.

He hoped the State would go on extending, he would not say its benevolence, but recognising the obligations it owed to these people. It was not a question of benevolence, it was not a question of charity. It was more a question of benevolence and charity than it was in the case of a civil servant. He thought that the worker in any rank of life ought to be able to claim from the community, as a matter of right, the same security against indigence, squalor and misery when his strength had given out. Those were the things which the State had begun to recognise. There had been a new attitude, and it was becoming clearer, warmer, and more genial than before the war. He thought that the war had opened people's eyes. It had deepened sympathies and cleared visions. It had given people a greater social and communal sense. "I believe," Mr. Lloyd George said in conclusion, "that a United Kingdom shouldering the heavy burden of a war it has fought, as I think, for a righteous cause, will be in a better temper and a better frame of mind to consider every other cause which is righteous, and I think the cause of the blind, the afflicted, the aged, and the miserable amongst us is of that kind."



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'Frightfulness' Analyzed By William Allen White As German Military Policy

Each Atrocity Calmly And Scientifically Planned, He Finds, To Conquer Obstinacy Of Inferior Races Denying The 'Rightful Supremacy Of Kultur'

By William Allen White
Paris November 16.—The further one goes back from the German lines in France the more frequently does one meet the word "Hun." The German soldier is called in English, "Fritzie," and among the French he is known as the "Boche." In spite of the fact that during the last six months a gradually growing distaste has been manifest to taking German prisoners, there really is no keen feeling of hatred among the armies of the Allies toward the German soldiers. "Fritzie" and the "Boche" are not terms of opprobrium.

On the contrary, the English Tommy is such an amiable chap that frequently before he is sent to the trenches, just as he is given his post-graduate work in the training camp, they trim him off with a short sermon, recounting the dreadful things done by the Germans, to keep the English soldier on his toes in the fight.

No such sermon is needed for the French, nor for the Canadians, nor the Australians, nor for the New Zealanders. They have their own private grievances.

The Canadians have seen their own men crucified. One hesitates to believe this. But men of undoubted veracity vouch for the story. No one who talks personally to the scores of living men who have seen the spectacle can doubt them when they declare that they came upon two of their comrades nailed to opposite sides of a double barn door in Northern France, after a German retreat, and that one poor man was still dying.

Nor can one question the veracity of the French doctor who tells this: A German troop with a machine gun battery occupied one end of a street in a French village. The houses rising from the narrow street were stone houses, and to dislodge the machine guns it would be necessary to charge down a stone canyon. The battery with fifty men could stand against a division of infantry or cavalry. The only way to them was down the stone canyon—to certain death.

Herbert Hoover, who lived in Belgium right after the orgy of rapine and plunder and murder that came during the first six weeks of the war, once declared that the world would be worse shocked at Germany's explanation and justification of the outrages than the world was shocked by the outrages themselves. Germany admitted the charges, but declared that they were demanded by military necessity.

Again let us consider the enslaving of the Belgians and the inhabitants of Alsace and of Northern France. Germany this month has issued an official statement admitting the enslavement of Alsatian girls, built a fire and tortured the girls for half an hour, burning some of them fatally to their countrymen's eyes. The Colonel who had to stand that rather than condemn his men to death was given a medal for bravery by his country. It was one of the bravest deeds of the war.

But as a result of it the French chasseurs have a Continental reputation for the small number of German prisoners they bring in. The Austrians went into battle with the Italians carrying great clubs, iron-spiked at the end, with which they killed the wounded in the trenches. There can be no doubt of the fact that the deliberate Turkish massacre of half a million Armenians was with official German consent and approval.

Prisoners Well Treated

Yet, barring the colonial troops of the English and the French chasseurs, one who travels up and down the western front of the Allies finds no talk of hatred for the German soldier. Indeed, the English Tommies are prone to fraternize with German prisoners too much. The Canadians are kind to prisoners once they come behind the lines of the Allies, and no one ever heard of a French chasseur lifting a hand against a German in prison camp—if he obeyed the regulations. The German is generally glad enough to be a prisoner and does his work well.

To begin to understand German one must understand the German mind. At every crisis Germany reasons thus: German civilisation is not merely the greatest civilisation in the world. It is the only civilisation in the world. The second proposition is that to spread that civilisation in the world is the chief end of man; to deny it, to oppose it, to question the shining superiority of it, to hold that another civilisation is even tolerable, is a moral infraction which deserves extermination.

Keep the fact always in mind that this is not the Kaiser's cult alone, that this is not the creed exclusively of the military feudalism of the Junker class, but that this doctrine is the mathemapping which has held Germany together, has made Germany walk through death at Verdun smiling; has made Germany send the best she breeds to the shambles without wincing; has made Germany still unquestioning through famine which is cutting off the old people in winrows as a scythe, and is withering the babies like a plague.

Kultur Has No Restraint

And yet strangely enough this very knowledge of the German heart must acquit Germany of the national cruelty, the barbaric blood lust, the unscrupulous wickedness with which she is accused by the world. Germany is not wantonly cruel. She is merely scientific in her warfare—scientific without mercy, scientific without the restraining Christian conscience which has bound human beings together in certain accepted con-

slavery to Germany to work in German fields and mines and factories, one is not exaggerating the number. And the stream of broken humanity coming through Switzerland every morning and evening in the train through Zurich to Avian, proves what kind of treatment these slaves have endured. They are eaten out with the white plague. The children are covered with skin diseases that come from under feeding.

Two hundred and sixty thousand of these repatriots, as they are called, have come into France through Switzerland by train in the last six months, and the daily stream today is as large as it was last June. Yet it is no wanton cruelty that has ordered this enslavement of the captured population. Science tells the German that with-out work he can live longer than with work. Therefore if he can get German work done by the slaves from the lower civilisation of Belgium and France, which must be blotted out and the sooner the better for the world—so much the better for the German, the man favored of God!

More Germans will survive the war; and naturally fewer of the French and Belgians and Alsatians, who have no right to live because they persist in loving their own civilisation. German soldiers have revolted at the awful science when the slaves were taken. But not in anger were these deeds done! They were done in cold blood, as the scientific way of making war.

Systematic Hospital Bombing

Last Summer the Germans began a systematic and thorough series of air raids on the base hospitals of the allies. Every moonlight night the "Boche" came over and dropped bombs on the hospitals, killing scores and scores of doctors and nurses, and killing hundreds of wounded soldiers—some of whom were Germans. At Padilcourt the Boche came early in the evening and dropped his first bomb. A German airman taken prisoner the day before died of fright when the first bomb came, for he knew what to expect. An hour later they again, dropping more bombs—some of the bombs being incendiary bombs. Soon the hospital was ablaze. Again the Boche came and dropped more bombs, and again until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he dropped a lot of handbills warning the allies if they did not want their hospitals bombed to move them further from the trenches.

The Padilcourt hospital was then about seven or eight miles from the front. That hospital was about 500 feet square, built around a compound, and inside the compound was a great Red Cross about ninety feet square made of red canvas and whitewashed stones. Also each wing of the hospital carried on it a painted red cross fifty feet square. All the other bombed hospitals were similarly equipped. But this hospital was the most clearly designated of all. The Germans desired to take the most clearly designated so that there could be no mistaking their intention. Of course, no one before the German raid on hospitals had dreamed of equipping hospitals with anti-aircraft guns, so the Germans flew low, dropped accurately, and had their own way.

But it was not wanton cruelty that inspired the deed. Too many men had been coming back to the firing line of the allies after suffering from German wounds. These men were coming back because the hospitals were near the firing line, and in three hours or so the average wounded man had been treated for gangrene, which is the one deadly plague of the wounded in this war.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 22nd day of the 9th moon 6th Year of the Republic of China, the undersigned, has deposited for safe keeping with the Shanghai Mow Yih Savings Bank (上海貿易銀行) 554 share certificates of the Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company (漢冶萍公司) valued at \$27,700.00. The said Bank has issued to me a receipt for the same, stamped with the chop of the said Bank. Notwithstanding my repeated demands for the return of the said 554 share certificates, the said Bank has neglected and failed to comply with my demands. It rouses my suspicion. In addition to written notices given to the said Han Yih Ping Iron and Coal Company, I hereby cause a list of the names of share holders, the number of shares each holds and the number and letter of each share to be published in this paper so as to bring this matter before the attention of the business community. Now steps have been taken to deal with the said Bank, asking the said shares be returned within a limited period.

SUNG TSO CHING (孫楚卿)

Shanghai, January 4, 1918.

Name of Shareholder.	Letter & Number.	No. of Shares.
Sung Pah Hong (孫伯宏)	Yeu 1-40	200
Kong Kee (孔記)	Poo 3312	16
Ying Kee (盈記)	Yeu 1739	30
Shing Koo (盛記)	Tsong 3014	24
Fo Tsun Sz Oh (富春齋)	Yeu 1740	30
"	Poo 36	15
Sung Tai Kee (孫泰記)	Poo 3391	1
"	Poo 4516	3
"	Poo 4674	2
Sung Zong Ming (孫仲明)	Poo 3313	10
"	Poo 4674	2
"	Poo 4672	4
Total	554	18408

Being quickly treated for gangrene, one is not exaggerating the number. And the stream of broken humanity coming through Switzerland every morning and evening in the train through Zurich to Avian, proves what kind of treatment these slaves have endured. They are eaten out with the white plague. The children are covered with skin diseases that come from under feeding.

the hospitals the nurses in base hospitals from Ostend to the Alps could not sleep. Their work suffered in the day time. The nurses had to be replaced by fresh nurses oftener and oftener, and the whole hospital service was more or less discouraged.

Prisoners Try to Kill Doctors

It was military necessity, unrestrained by the Christian conscience that has held men to prohibitions against firing upon the Red Cross for four generations. To say it was blood lust or vengeance because of allied hospital efficiency. That in turn meant a longer war, more Germans to starve at home, in mines and mills making German powder and shot. So hang went the bombs from the bombing cars on the hospitals.

The result was easily foreseen by the Germans. But they did not foresee the splendid morale these atrocities pumped into the hearts of the allied soldiers. The German always discounts the courage and conscience of his enemies. He cannot see that so low a civilisation as that of his enemies can produce anything but cowards and clods. He has never allowed for the stimulation of the morale of his enemies by German scientific conduct under military necessity.

The civilisation of the allies is based essentially upon fellowship, humanity, brotherhood. The German civilisation is based essentially upon a materialistic philosophy which holds that might makes right, and has no other tenet.

And the awful vanity of Germany holding that philosophy in its heart, and pushing that philosophy upon humanity ruthlessly with scientific frankness, is the whole reason for the war.

We are dealing with a new kind of creature. The Germans which turned its back upon Heine and Schiller and Goethe and Beethoven and followed the Prussians to the logical end of the materialistic philosophy of force stands with its back to the wall, and will live or die for its creed. If it lives, that creed will go "über alles" and Christianity will fall in the world.

That is the meaning of the war.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Kaga Maru Nov. 21

Kamakura Maru Dec. 15

For Liverpool

Hirano Maru Nov. 11

Tambo Maru Dec. 29

For New York

Matoppo Dec. 1

For San Francisco

Colombia Jan. 3

Ecuador Dec. 7

Jutlandia Dec. 22

Korea Maru Dec. 25

For Tacoma

Hawaii Maru Dec. 29

Javary Jan. 2

Mexico Maru Dec. 31

For Seattle

Grayson Nov. 18

K & E

Stand for
ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY
in
ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS
AND MATERIALS

Blue Print Paper
Drawing Paper
Profile Paper and Cloth
Drawing Instruments
Drawing Inks
Drawing Tables
Water Colours
etc.

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Railroad and Mining Transits
Range Finders
Angle Mirrors
Ranging Poles
Levelling Rods
Measuring Tapes and Chains
etc.

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Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 773



"DRY-SOX" SHOES FOR WINTER

Keep the feet warm and dry

"Great for Golf"

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

The Store of Quality

She: "What hors d'oeuvres shall we serve at tonight's dinner?"

He: "Visit Shainin & Co.'s store at 12, Nanking Road. Their stock of delicacies is so plentiful and varied that one has no difficulty in making up the daintiest menu."

Let US suggest what to serve for hors d'oeuvres.

JUST RECEIVED

Several varieties of delicious California Apples

\$4.50 per box of 40 lbs.

I. Shainin & Co.

Tel. 1483

12 Nanking Road.

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED BERNESE ALPS MILK

"THE RICHEST
OF ALL

TINNED MILKS TESTED"
says the Committee on
Infant and Invalid Diet of
the Medical Missionary
Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

1 Foochow Road.

SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING

Precise
Duplicating



ACCURATE LENS GRINDING
Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical
Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY
P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road
Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Foochow

J.H.N.
HIGH TEST
SUPERIOR QUALITY
GROCERIES
J. H. NEWBAUER & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Representatives:
Zylstra & Co.
6 Klukiang Road.
Tel. Central 4729



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Fine
Repairing

中國
精
益
眼
鏡
公
司

ARMY OF 100,000 MEN TO REPRESS PLOTS IN U.S.

Organised By Militia Bureau
To Carry Out President's
Proclamation

CALL ON STATES FOR MEN

Home Guards' In Service—Germans Ordered To Quit
Washington

Washington, November 29.—The most complete machinery used for the purpose by any nation will be erected by this Government to enforce the President's proclamation to put down destruction of property by enemy influences. It was learned today that one of the first moves to be made in Congress would be the introduction of an amendment to Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes, which defines as alien enemies males above 14 years of age. Because of the inhibition of this law, the President could not compel the removal of German women from the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone.

It is well recognised that the allies of Germany, not yet recognised as enemies by this Government, must be reached by Congressional action. The Administration, for reasons unexplained, is unwilling as yet to have Congress declare that a state of war exists with the allies of Germany-Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. According to lawyer officials of the Government, Congress can declare the allies of Germany enemies and authorise that they be treated, as is provided in Section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes. This, they hold, can be done without a war declaration. It is believed that President Wilson will point out the necessity for additional legislation.

Ousting Germans From District

Maurice Spain, Marshal for the District of Columbia, issued today the following regulations and instructions for the exclusion of enemy aliens from the District, pursuant to the proclamation:

"Acting under the authority con-

firmed upon him by Regulation No. 4,067, the President has issued a supplementary proclamation in re-

gard to alien enemies, Section 12 of which reads as follows: 'An alien enemy shall not enter or be found within the District of Columbia.'

"The enforcement of this pro-

clamation has been delegated to the Attorney General, and the following instructions are issued under such delegation:

"The Department of Justice has

prohibited alien enemies who were residing in the District of Columbia prior to April 6, 1917, a period of grace, extending until midnight of December 15, in which to remove from the District of Columbia. No other alien enemy shall be found within the District on or after November 21, 1917. This regulation and the instructions under it will be enforced without exception, and an alien enemy violating it renders himself liable to summary arrest and detention.

"The following instructions are made regarding the removal of alien enemies from the district:

"(a) Every alien enemy residing in the district must, before he removes therefrom, fill out and swear to, in duplicate, a supplemental paper furnished by the department, giving correct details as to his future movements. The Marshal will then transmit one copy of this supplemental paper to the department and the other copy to the Marshal of the district to which the alien enemy plans to remove.

"(b) Every alien enemy must re-

port to the Marshal's office of the district to which he removes, or to that of his deputy nearest to him, im-

mediately upon his arrival therein. Further, any failure to observe the above restrictions or requirements will render the alien enemy liable to summary arrest and internment.

"The department suggests that the Marshal for the District of Columbia inform the alien enemies excluded from the District by this regulation of the other regulations of the President, and of the neces-

PA, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and West Virginia the Home Guards are strong enough and sufficiently well organised to do effective police duty in the enforcement of the proclamation.

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mediately upon his arrival therein. Further, any failure to observe the above restrictions or requirements will render the alien enemy liable to summary arrest and internment.

"The department suggests that the Marshal for the District of Columbia inform the alien enemies excluded from the District by this regulation of the other regulations of the President, and of the neces-

city of their understanding and obeying the same.

"Further, the Marshal should inform these persons that if they should be arrested summarily the United States Government will not undertake in any way to care for or support their dependents.

"It must further be understood that the issuance of this proclamation automatically revokes any permits issued to alien enemies to work or reside within forbidden areas previously existing under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917."

A Working Party

I was sitting in the cozy little dugout, which was a Company's, says Second Lieutenant J. P. Lloyd in an article on "A Working Party." Headquarters in the support line, skimming a much-thumbed sporting novel in which the rank outsider, as usual, won the Derby and a bride for the handsome hero and listening to "A Little Bit of Heaven," as rendered by our one and only company gramophone. I was temporarily at peace with the world, and outside the sun was shining. It was one of those glorious afternoons in the early autumn when the gunners on both sides rest from their wickedness and apparently go to sleep until the signal goes for the evening strife.

Suddenly, I heard footsteps approaching along the duckboards, and the next moment the waterproof sheet which did double duty as door and curtain was pushed aside to reveal the unwelcome countenance of a company signaller.

"Acting under the authority conferred upon him by Regulation No. 4,067, the President has issued a supplementary proclamation in regard to alien enemies, Section 12 of which reads as follows: 'An alien enemy shall not enter or be found within the District of Columbia.'

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city of their understanding and obeying the same.

up Chancery Lane once more, with the stretcher-bearers in their usual position, at the rear of the column. A working party moving along a trench at night is a very slow procession and trying to the temper. Any block in the trench, a loose duckboard, or a stray shell hole, causes it to telescope in and out like a concertina. Whenever the leaders (who, if the officer in charge of the party is a tactician, is a sapper) falls into a pit or is strangled by a loose telephone-cable strung across the trench, the word is passed down, "mind the 'ole,' or 'wire over-head,' which has the effect of confusing the minds of those in the rear, and causes them to walk deliberately like Agag for a considerable distance before they get to the obstruction. The result is that by the time they reach it they probably imagine the danger is past, and fall into the midst of it themselves. Our progress was, therefore, punctuated by frequent halts, each lasting until the welcome message, "A Boche was too near for that, and, when the party would move on once more.

Eventually, after what one of the more humorous members of the party described as "several intervals of refreshment" we turned to the right up a trench which was broader and better floored and bore traces of a recent display of energy on the part of the R. E. It was divided into bays and traverses, and was furnished with firesteps. After a short journey along the trench we were suddenly challenged by a fire which materialised suddenly from nowhere on to the edge of the

the party.

After a quarter of an hour's skirmish, which was accompanied by the usual exchange of pleasantries on the part of all concerned, we found ourselves supplied with as many picks, shovels and other impediments as were necessary (more than ample in the opinion of certain gentlemen among us who had had too much experience of the work in hand to be

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Shipping Items

The L.C. ss. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. ss. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. ss. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. ss. Kiangfou left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. ss. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. ss. Sinking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. ss. Kiangfou left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Sunging will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. ss. Shiangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. ss. Esang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. ss. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. ss. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. ss. Loongtwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. ss. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Siccawei Weather Report

4—Fine, dry and cold weather, with strong northerly winds along the whole coast. The barometers have risen on the continent, where the anticyclone is prevailing.

5—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

6—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

7—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

8—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

9—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

10—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

11—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

12—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady.

13—Fine and cold weather. Barometer steady

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
 @ 1073=Ta. 92.81
 @ 72.3=Mex. \$128.87
Mex. Dollars Market rate Ta. 71.9625
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
 Ta. 11
 What Gold Bars: \$78 touch Ta. 2.88
Bar Silver Ta. 265
Copper Cash per tael 17.92
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Ta. 4.55
 exch. @ 72.3=Mex. 36.26
Peking Bar Ta. 68
Native interest 12

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 4410.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
 5 m-a %
 4 m-a %
 3 m-a %
 2 m-a %
Exchange on Shanghai, 90 d-a.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.761
Consols £

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 4/5
London Demand 4/5
London 4 m-a. 4/5
India (nominal) T.T. 3072
France T.T. 604
America T.T. 1051
Hongkong T.T. 494
Japan T.T. 49
Bavaria T.T. 2352
Straits T.T. 532

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m-a. Cds. 4/7d.
London 4 m-a. Dcys. 4/7d.
London 6 m-a. Cds. 4/7d.
London 6 m-a. Dcys. 4/7d.
Paris 4 m-a. 632
Hamburg 4 m-a.
New York 4 m-a. 1092

Customs House Exchange Rates
For December
Mr. Tis 4.56 @ 4/11 \$1
 1 @ 5515 = France 4.20
 1 No quotation Marks 75.14
 1 @ 571 Gold \$1
 1 @ 521 Yen 2.12
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.44
 1 @ 8597 Rubles 9.47
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 Nominal

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Gilbert and Co. write as follows in their weekly report dated January 4:—

The holiday season has again interfered with business to such an extent that there is very little to record beyond a decidedly better feeling all round and an evident inclination on the part of buyers to anticipate some of their future requirements while prices are still cheap. Rates are narrowing for most goods and may be described as strong for local yarn, doubtless owing to the fact that native weaving is supplanting imported cloth in an ever-increasing degree, and will probably continue to do so until importation on a free scale again becomes possible.

An interesting feature of the week's business, as illustrating a return of confidence in the interior, is the fact that merchants from Szechuan and Hankow have resumed business on a small scale. The Szechuanese are reported to have a fair amount of ready money available here but, in general, the stringency which now appears to be a more or less chronic condition of native finances, continues to hamper business all round.

Considerable interest is being shown in the Tariff Revision Commission which is expected to sit here this month but discussion of same would be premature until something definite is made public regarding the nature and scope of the Commission's activities.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. in their report for week ending Jan. 3, 1918, write as follows:—

The New Year Holidays were observed on December 31 and January 1. Dealings in Cotton shares constituted the bulk of the business during the week under review, and fairly large numbers of shares changed hands. Cotton share rates with one or two exceptions continued their upward course until the 3rd inst., but at the close a slightly easier tendency was evident, no doubt due to profit taking. The general tone of the market remains firm. A little more interest is being given to Rubbers, but the amount of business is restricted to small limits.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, January 2.—Today's silver prices are:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 31.—
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Steady.
Closed tomorrow.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Far Eastern Ins. Ta. 10.00
Anglo Javas Ta. 8.90
Anglo Javas Ta. 9.00
Shanghai Kelantans Ta. 0.70
Unofficial
Anglo Javas Ta. 9.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
New Engineering Works
 @ Ta. 13.00 cash
Repayments @ Ta. 0.96 cash

Singapore Rubber Auction

We have received the following translation of a telegraphic report from the Singapore Agents of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. in connection with the weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on January 2. No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$166 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 1d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$107 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 2d. in London.

Demand is good; market much firmer; closed at best. Offered 944 tons; sold 774 tons.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little and Co. in their weekly report dated January 4, write as follows:—

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest.

Tussah, Flannels, 8 cwt.—The market rules firm at rates above what buyers are disposed to pay.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1855.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 12 Buxton Street, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Corriam Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Fuket

Dangkak Ipoh Rangoon

Daya Karachi Saigon

Somby Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsinan

Hotio Yokohama Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling: \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$22,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$18,000,000

Head Office: 12 Buxton Street, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parf, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. Straus.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ilooh Pekin

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsinan

Hotio Yokohama Ningpo

Hongkong Panama Tientsin

Tsinan Tientsin

Tokio Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Capital \$15,000,000

Authorised Capital \$20,000,000

Undivided Profits \$2,342,000.00

U.S. \$7,445,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Santo Domingo

Cebu Manila San Pedro de

Colomb Medellin Macoris

(Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai

Hankow Panama Singapore

Tsinan Tientsin

Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

8 HANKOW Road.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at 1 per cent per annum, on

Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution established at:

Bahia Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 7	5.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
8	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
9	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 9	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kotsu	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	8.00	Kobe and Osaka v. M. & J.	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	8.00	Moji & Kotsu	Abura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kotsu	Hamana maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	12.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kotsu	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	12.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.P.
18	8.00	Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 10	6.30	London, Liverpool, etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
			Mitsima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	6.00	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	6.00	FOOCHOW	Hankong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	6.00	AMoy & Hongkong	Kwangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	6.00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Canton	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	7.00	Takao via Fuhow & Keelung	Chao-kuo	Jap.	O. G. K.
7	8.00	Moing	Kate Peikin	Br.	B. & S.
7	8.00	Moing	Hain Ningchow	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
7	8.00	Moing	Hain Ningchow	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	8.00	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Suying	Br.	B. & S.
9	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
10	8.00	AMoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
12	8.00	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
13	8.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Shantou	Br.	B. & S.
15	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunnine	Br.	B. & S.
17	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chaboo & Chin.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	8.00	Tsingtao & Dalm	Kesing maru	Jap.	U.S.A.
8	—	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	—	Chinwangtiao	Proteus	Rus.	K.M.A.
7	—	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	Jap.	J.M.R.
8	8.00	Chesoo	Hainfing	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	8.00	Dalm	Sakai maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	—	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
11	9.00	Tsingtao and Dalm	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
15	8.00	Dalm	Sungkhang	Br.	B. & S.
16	8.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.P.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 6	6.00	M.N. Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	6.00	D.L. Wuhan	Shingan	Br.	B. & S.
7	6.00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	6.00	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
7	6.00	M.N. do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
8	6.00	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	6.00	M.N. do	Taung	Br.	B. & S.
9	6.00	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
9	6.00	M.N. do	Kiangtow	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9	6.00	M.N. do	Tachikatu	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	6.00	M.N. do	Wuchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	6.00	M.N. do	Tunsiung	Br.	B. & S.
10	6.00	M.N. do	Yohang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
11	6.00	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	6.00	M.N. do	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
12	6.00	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.-Midnight D.L.-Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Arrival	Agent	Port
Jan 5	Ninpo	Kiangtow	8.02 Chn.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
5	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	1826 Jap.	S. M. S.	WW
5	Hongkong	Sulyang	3200 Br.	B. & S.	WTW
5	Japan	Fukuto maru	1100 Jap.	Furukawa & Co.	
5	Japan	Hokkoy maru	Jap.		
5	Japan	Kutwo maru	115 Br.	N.K.K.	
5	Hankow	Kiangtow maru	1801 Chn.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
5	Hankow	Kiangtow maru	1994 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
5	Hankow	Kiangtow maru	1719 Br.	B. & S.	GNW
5	Hankow	Tungchow	76 Chn.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
5	Foochow	Hainfing	1290 Chn.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Sulyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central wharf on Monday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 6, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons, 2,654 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtow, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons, 2,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Sir. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to the French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage and Swire Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Icyony, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will leave from the French Bund at connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakho, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shunlung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining, Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from the International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone No. 4231.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports
*For Liverpool.

Tons

KANAGAWA MARU ... 12,500

MISHIMA MARU ... 16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Jan. 9

HAKUAI MARU ... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Jan. 12

OMI MARU ... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Jan. 15

TAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki, Jan. 19

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Jan. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU ... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 10

YAWATA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Jan. 17.

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU ... 19,000 Jan. 8

FOR JAPAN

INARA MARU ... 12,500 Jan. 10

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU ... 10,000 Middle of January

AKI MARU ... 12,500 Middle of February

TANGO MARU ... 14,000 Middle of March

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lane	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lane	Mail	Mail
101	8.	1.			2.	4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B. S.	
208	834	300	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central	1960	1000	
2345	1112	686		arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central	1968	1700	700
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-East	1968	1688	710
600	1128	690		dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-East	1968	1648	700
1910	520	730	524	dep. dep. dep. dep.	2040	1000	
Local	Mail			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail	Local
S.	B. S.					4.	6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	1765	1615	
728	1130	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central	1655	1605	
745	1200	—		dep. Tsinghau	1851	1547	
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tschow	1328	1221	
1407	1746	—	148	dep. Tschow	1045	700	
1801	2021	—		arr. Tsinghau	805	600	
7.	2	220			1.	5.	
800	2031	—		dep. Tsinghau	756	1812	
1098	2231	—	268	arr. Tsinghau	605	1548	
1300	088	—		dep. Yenochow	340	1311	
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenochow	380	1288	
1556	316	—	377	dep. Liucheng	120	1088	
1815	450	—		dep. Liucheng	2385	810	
7.	1	420			10.		
650	487	—		dep. Liucheng	2359	2007	
1156	628	—	523	arr. Pukow	196	1442	
1205	610	—		arr. Pukow	1946	1432	
1257	1182	—	800	arr. Pukow	1642	905	
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Shanghai-North	705	705	
Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	
16.	10.				1.	5.	
B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.	
2300	1480	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410	15.	
2350	1420	—		dep. Nanking	1415	650	
700	2130	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	705	2000	
Yenochow-Tsiningchow Branch Line	Lisbong-Tsaching Branch Line						
800 1380 2100	1200 1220	Yenochow	2000	500 1210 1800	1200 1210 1800	1200 1400 2100	
1000 1440 2220	1120 1130	Yenochow	1850	500 1210 1800	1200 1210 1800	700 1300 1900	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

230 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

230 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

B - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 5 - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

J. K. and S. B. ... \$582 S.

Chartered ... \$641 10s.

Russo-Asiatic ... R. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton ... Tls. 200 S.

North China ... Tls. 115

Union of Canton ... Tls. 760

Yangtze ... \$205

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ... Tls. 10 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire ... \$122 1/2 B.

Hongkong Fire ... Tls. 310 S.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. ... Tls. 100

Indo-China Def. ... 112s. B.

Shell ... Tls. 22

Shanghai Tug (o) ... Tls. 40 B.

Shanghai Tug (f) ... Tls. 40 B.

Mining

Kaiping ... Tls. 9 B.

Oriental Cons. ... 27s. 6d.

Philippine ... Tls. 6 1/2

Raub ... Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock ... Tls. 127 B.

Shanghai Dock ... Tls. 72 S.

New Eng. Works ... Tls. 13 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf ... Tls. 66 B.

Hongkong Wharf ... Tls. 99 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land ... Tls. 76

China Land ... Tls. 60

Shanghai Land ... Tls. 70 S.

Weihaiwei Land ... Tls. 2

Shanghai Hotels Ltd ... Tls. 50

China Realty (ord.) ... Tls. 56

China Realty (pref.) ... Tls. 56

Cottons Mills

E-wo ... Tls. 170

E-wo Pref. ... 107 1/2

International ... 106 3/4 B.

International (pref.) ... 106 3/4 B.

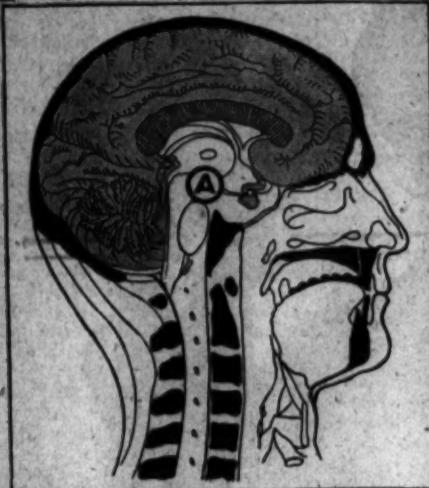
Lao-kung-mow ... Tls. 71 B.

Oriental ... Tls. 45

Shanghai Cotton ... Tls. 123 1/2 B.

Kung Yih ... Tls. 16 1/2

NOT the Real Lincoln, But a Distorted Victim of Disease



Cross Section of the Human Skull With the Letter A Marking the Location of the Pituitary Body or Hypophysis. This Gland's Secretion Has Much to Do with the Body's Growth. When It Becomes Enlarged or Is Attacked by a Tumor the Functional Activity of Its Anterior Lobe Is Increased and the Slow but Distressingly Progressive Disease Known as Acromegaly Results. Medical Science Believes That the Kentuckian Who Posed for Mr. Barnard's Statue of Lincoln Was a Victim of This Disease.

Is George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln a faithful likeness of the martyred President? This is the question which has been agitating the United States ever since the completion of the bronze effigy whose original was presented to the city of Cincinnati by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Since the proposal to send a replica of the statue to London to stand opposite Westminster Abbey, the controversy has grown more bitter.

Some artists, historians and men and women who actually knew Lincoln in the flesh approve of the statue. Others declare that the sculptor had no warrant for what they term its "gaunt and misshapen ugliness, clothed with grotesque vulgarity."

On this page to-day science for the first time takes a hand in the controversy. Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, a distinguished physician and associate editor of the *Medical Times*, applies to the Barnard statue certain medical tests which he contends show that the sculptor unwittingly selected for his model a man who was physically deformed by the ravages of the disease known as acromegaly. This, as he interestingly explains, accounts for the ugly distortions that are apparent in the statue and stamp it as a failure to treat the real Lincoln, who, as is well known, was singularly vigorous and free from disease.

By Arthur C. Jacobson, M.D.

Associate Editor of the *Medical Times*.

In the bitter controversy over the statue of Lincoln made by George Grey Barnard for the city of Cincinnati a very definite medical phase is involved that has not heretofore been pointed out. The wrath of the statue's distinguished critics has a sound scientific basis in the fact that Barnard's model was undoubtedly a victim of a rare disease possessing most unpleasant characteristics, and that many of these characteristics have been unwittingly produced by the noted sculptor in his bronze figure of the martyr President.

Mr. Barnard has told how he selected as a model for the statue an uncouth Kentuckian with abnormally large hands and feet. These and other of this man's physical traits are strongly suggestive of acromegaly, a disease which while rare is quite well understood and quite easily recognized. A study of the many illustrations of the statue which have appeared confirms the diagnosis and makes certain that the model for the statue was one whose body had been hopelessly distorted by the ravages of this disease.

The Barnard statue is nothing more or less than a clinic in sculpture in no wise representative of the great President. Lincoln's hands and feet were not disproportionate to his size, as an acromegalic's are, a fact amply proven by his photographs and by the casts in the Smithsonian Institution.

The proposed erection of replicas of this statue in Paris and London threatens an outrage against art and truth and a sacred memory of the American people that would not be possible of perpetration were it generally known what the statue connotes to medical science.

Acromegaly was first described in 1886, and later it was demonstrated that the disease is due to changes in the hypophysis, a glandular structure at the base of the brain, the secretion of which has much to do with the body's growth. Changes in this gland have also a bearing upon gigantism, which is frequently associated with acromegaly. The hypophysis is also known as the pituitary body.

The hypophysis is made up of three lobes. Experimental injections of an extract of the posterior lobe have been followed by emaciation. The secretion of the anterior lobe is believed to control bone growth and the development of the secondary sex characters (the distinguishing marks of sex). Complete removal of the hypophysis is fatal; partial removal is followed by retardation of body growth. It would seem that normal and symmetrical growth depends upon a proper balance between the secretions of the different parts of the gland.

Why Science Believes That Sculptor Barnard's Much-Discussed Statue Is Only a Faithful Portrayal of a Well-Known Type of Human Deformity



Casts of Lincoln's Head and Hands Made from Life in 1860 and Now in the Smithsonian Institution. Measurements of These Prove That They Were Not Disproportionate to Lincoln's Size, as the Barnard Statue Makes Them Appear.



Gutzon Borglum's Statue of Lincoln in Newark, N. J.—A Conception Radically Different from Mr. Barnard's, and One Which Many Who Knew the Original in the Flesh Pronounce a Wonderful Re-Creation of the Man.

The Spade-like Hands of the Barnard Statue of Lincoln

With the Exaggerated Folds and the Occasional Longitudinal Grooving Add to Science's Weight of Evidence That the Sculptor's Model Had a Disordered Pituitary Body and Was on This Account Physically Abnormal.

Acromegaly results from an increase in the functional activity of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. The gland becomes enlarged and swollen, or a tumor may be present.

The disease is generally ushered in by a slowing of the mental faculties, depression, headache and enlargement of the hands, feet and head. Nearly half of all giants develop acromegaly.

The hands become spadelike. Note in this connection what Mr. Barnard says of the hands on his statue: "All the folds are markedly exaggerated and there is sometimes longitudinal grooving."

In the lower extremities the feet undergo changes similar to those described for the hands. Both the hands and feet are out of proportion to the remainder of the extremities, very great enlargement occurring as a rule.

The chest becomes thick through from behind forward, and there is a pronounced bending backward of the upper part of the spine, so that the patient has a characteristic stoop.

Marked changes occur in the bones of the head and face, particularly great enlargement of the lower jaw, but we shall not go into these matters, since the sculptor of the statue under discussion was necessarily obliged to reproduce Lincoln's features more or less faithfully.

Acromegaly is a slow, but progressive, disease. It usually begins in the early twenties, and those affected live from ten to thirty years. Toward the end the patients grow weak, sometimes developing tuberculosis, or else death follows heart failure, convulsions or coma. Diabetes sometimes constitutes a complicating factor.

The movements of a patient with typical acromegaly are heavy and awkward; he lacks energy and is drowsy and mentally dull.

The writer has not thought it necessary to introduce any illustrations of acromegaly from the literature of medicine, since he knows of none that represent more faithfully than the picture of Barnard's Lincoln the outstanding features of the disease.

In Louisville, Ky., Mr. Barnard found the acromegalic giant who served as his model. He had searched the country for such a model for a whole year and had advertised extensively for grotesque specimens of humanity. He says that the form of this Kentuckian affected his spirit like the passing of a

storm through the sky. That it should so affect a layman unfamiliar with acromegaly is quite comprehensible.

"Lincoln is the unveiling of the Sphinx," says Mr. Barnard, writing about his statue. This statue unveils, not the Sphinx, but a chapter in pathology.

"Art's virtue is to reveal, not to obscure. It is a power to make plain hidden things," writes Mr. Barnard. In this case an acromegalic Kentuckian has been dragged into the open.

"The mystery of this whole form nature alone knows—man will never fathom it." To the medical profession it ceased to be a mystery in 1886.

"An imaginary Lincoln is an insult to the American people, a thwarting of democracy. No imitation tool of any artist's conception, but the tool God and Lincoln made—Lincoln himself—must be shown." If an imaginary statue is an insult, what shall be said of this real one, representing an uncouth Kentuckian with a diseased hypophysis who in life is not a tool of any kind, and in the bronze made by Barnard nothing but the hospital clinic crystallized?

The writer has said that as Barnard was obliged to reproduce Lincoln's features more or less faithfully there would be no use in discussing the head changes in acromegaly, but he cannot forbear calling attention to Barnard's obsession that Lincoln's face must have been similar to his model's. Describing Lincoln's face, the sculptor says:

"Beneath the left eye two mountains lie; from the valley between soft light flows a gentle stream; it bursts upon a circular, muscular hill in form like a petrified tear through sadness and joy placed there. His powerful chin is flanked on either side by powerful construction reaching like steps of a pyramid from chin to ear, eye and brain, as if his forces took birth in thought within, conceived in architecture without, leading to the furthest limits of his face, to the fruits of toil in his wondrous hands."

Mr. Barnard, you see, could not rid himself in his subconscious mind, when modeling the statue, of the spell exerted on him by his model's acromegalic face.

Mr. Barnard even tried to convince himself that the character of his model must somehow be beautiful, that he must be like Lincoln—or, rather, that Lincoln must be like him. "He was a man of some forty years, but with the mind of a child." After what has been said about the mental weakness of the patient with acromegaly this remark possesses a special significance.

The Kentuckian had "a peculiar bend in the back." The pronounced bending backward of the upper part of the spine in acromegaly, giving the patient a characteristic stoop, has already been noted in the general description of the disease.

George Grey Barnard's genius and power are conceded. He has simply been a victim of the legend that is responsible for the conception of the great President as a grotesque gawk, and he must not be permitted to cast a disease in bronze, mount it upon a pedestal and call it Lincoln. For such a sacrilege there can be no justification in art.



George Grey Barnard's Statue of Lincoln and the Medical Diagnosis of the Signs That the Sculptor's Model Was a Man Grotesquely Misshapen and Disproportioned by the Disease Called Acromegaly.

Pronounced Bending Backward of the Upper Part of the Spine.

Abrupt Forward Bend of the Middle Spine.

Hands Enlarged Out of All Proportion to the Rest of the Arms.

Awkward, Unnatural Position of the Knees as if Just on the Point of Stooping.

Feet, Like the Hands, Disproportionately Large.

Home Evening Gowns

By Lady Duff-Gordon

Charming New Costumes for the Hostess at Dance or Dinner

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Stately Robe, Showing the Long Fur-Bordered Sleeves and the Straight, Square Train That Are Favored This Winter



A Dinner Gown with a Long Scarf and a Bustle Adapted to the Wearer and the Gown

A Gown Especially Suitable for the Young Hostess at a Home Dance

By LADY DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile")

WHILE planning the entertainment which shall return in some measure the courtesies extended to her by her friends this winter the hostess gives thought to the gown she will wear. In her choice she will be governed somewhat by the Hamletian philosophy. Her attire, she knows, must be "neat but not gaudy," and in these times of stress and necessary economy it must be suitable to her purse. Yet it must not be mean. As a compliment to the friends she would entertain it must be handsome, yet she will endeavor to make it no handsomer than the gowns worn by her guests. Suitability, that slogan of dress, should govern in these cases as in all others.

The gowns reproduced on this page may be classed as suitable for dinners, dances or tea dances given in the home. The name "Home Evening Gowns" falls within the lines of appropriateness.

The short gown is especially adapted to dance functions. The foundation is a petticoat of heavy satin that reaches to the ankles. The full, straight skirt is of net embroidered in lengthwise and horizontal bands. The arrangement of the bands is artistic, the long lines at

the sides adding to the height of the wearer, and the horizontal lines at the hips giving the bouffant effect that is so fashionable. The high, tight girdle is finished by a large flat bow at the back. The extremely low bodice has wide shoulder straps of the embroidered net. Two horizontal bands of fur that finish the skirt lend richness to the costume.

Of statelier type is the gown overlaid with metallic embroidery shown in the upper corner of the page. Grace combined with dignity are its keynotes. The long chiffon sleeves with a border of fur are features of the robe. The bodice has the high, straight effect that suggests the portraits of some of the queens of France.

This gown, as the one shown beneath it, furnishes examples of the long, square trains favored for more formal dressing.

The third gown provides an adaptation of the bustle in slightly pannier effect. To a woman the choice of a bustle that will adapt itself to, not be a travesty of, her figure, is important.



TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELTY IN CHINA

Sergeant Madden Describes Horrors At Dinner Of The Order Of The Dragon

REVENGE FOR VON KETTELER

Expedition Ruthlessly Killed Women And Children And Destroyed Villages

New York, December 2.—After a lapse of more than seventeen years the story of the atrocities involving life or property, committed in China in 1900 by the German troops under Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, was told in detail last night. The narrators were soldiers of the regular army who served under Lieut. Gen. Adm. R. Chaffee in the China Relief Expedition, a majority of whom are again back in service to aid in the fight that is on to destroy the same kind of German kultur which wrought havoc in China.

The occasion was the tenth annual dinner of the Order of the Dragon, as the organization of the China veterans is known. Present were men of the 9th, 10th, 14th, and 15th infantry regiments, troopers of the 6th Cavalry, gunners of the 5th Field Artillery, bluejackets who fought under McCaughan, and marines who served under Waller, these being units that made up the American part of the allied column which subdued the Boxers and restored order in Peking. The dinner, which preceded the reminiscences, was served at Colaizzi's Restaurant, in West Twenty-fourth Street, and the men who told the story of Germany in China were Frederick C. Madden, who was a Sergeant of Company C, 9th Infantry, and W. S. Voorsanger, who held the same non-commissioned rank in Troop 1 of the famous old 6th Cavalry. These veterans talked plain soldier talk.

"It is interesting to recall," said Sergeant Madden, "that seventeen years ago the United States was allied with the Central Powers, and all the various forces which served in China in 1900 were for a time under command of a German, the Count von Waldersee, because of his rank. Few Americans realised that the Germans under von Waldersee did not arrive in China until after the purposes of the Peking Relief Expedition were accomplished. Peking had fallen, and the Americans, British, French, Japanese and other allies were in charge when along came von Waldersee with a force of Germans greater in number than the combined forces of all the nations under whose flags the actual fighting had been done.

"How many Americans, I wonder, know that the official slogan of that German horde under von Waldersee was 'a million Chinese lives for Von Ketteler'? Few of our people know about those frightful punitive expeditions that the Germans made against defenseless Chinese villages.

and towns in the late Fall and early Winter of 1900. What would our people really think of the German soldier if they knew him as we who had to watch him in 1900 knew him and as our allies knew him today? We all recall those terrible stories, which we knew to be true, of the murder of defenseless men, women, and children, of incendiarism and of looting, in which whole brigades of von Waldersee's Germans swept down and wreaked vengeance for 'von Ketteler' on those helpless little Chinese settlements outside of Peking.

"We all recall the arrival of those Germans and the swagger of them. And then the announcement that they were going to make those punitive expeditions. All our soldiers, as well as those of our Allies, know that our own commanders refused to have any part in those expeditions, and there is not a man among us tonight but who remembers how the poor Chinese women and children came flocking into the camps of the Americans, the British, and the Japanese to escape the German peril. And is there one among us tonight who is not thankful that he was of Chaffee's men and that those poor Orientals got the protection and the square deal they merited?"

"I have seen and you have seen those little Chinese towns on that ninety-mile stretch between Tientsin and Peking. I can see the wrecked homes to this day. I have seen wells in those little towns pilled to the top with the bodies of Manchu women, those on the bottom dead and those on top not much more alive. I have seen three Manchu women plunge to their death in order to escape the shame that came with the German column, and I speak the plain truth when I say it was but a few minutes after these women fell to their death when three German soldiers fell dead in their tracks, and the bullets that ended their miserable existence came from American Krags."

Sergeant Voorsanger, who is again in active service, told a story which verified in every detail that narrated by Madden.

"My old command," he said, "was Troop L of the Sixth Cavalry, an organisation made up almost entirely of Western rough riders, and when I say rough riders I mean rough in the most emphatic sense of that word.

"I know that if the people of the United States had known what the Germans did in China in 1900 they would have gone to war long before they did. In China the Manchu women bind their feet—that is they did in 1900—and the poor things for that reason were unable to run, and that is why we found so many Manchus and so few Tartars in those wells between Tientsin and Peking.

"One day, together with five other troopers of the Sixth, I went into a German saloon in the German quarter of Peking. We Americans were minding our own business when we noted the Germans glaring at us and muttering things we did not understand. Then came another trooper, a German-American, a real American, too, and he was from the Bowery. He could understand. Finally one of the Germans said something in a loud voice. The German-American trooper told us

he had called us 'Yankee pigs' and had said that we were no good, and that when it came to fighting the Germans could whip us in any numbers and at any time. A German never went anywhere without his long bayonet. So they fought with bayonets and we with fists. We got all that was coming to us, and so did they. There was one casualty. One of our boys attacked the man who had uttered the insult and took the bayonet with him. And when the fight was over that German was dead and his own bayonet was in his body.

"General Chaffee and the commanders of all the other units sent proclamations into the outlying districts and told the people to come back home and guaranteed them production. And they came back to all the sections of the city except that over which von Waldersee had control."

GERMAN VIEW OF VICTORY

Lensch Thinks It Will Be Won If The Old Frontiers Are Held

New York, December 2.—Germany would be bound to emerge the victor in the world war if a "peace by understanding" were to leave her present territory practically intact, asserts Dr. Paul Lensch, writing in a recent issue of *Die Glocke*, the weekly organ of the pro-Kaiser Socialist majority faction. Dr. Lensch, who is one of the strongest defenders in the Reichstag of the pro-Government attitude adopted at the outbreak of the war by the so-called Scheidemann Socialists, backs up his contention as follows:

"Just as Frederick the Great is counted the victor in the Seven Years' War because he succeeded in maintaining the status quo against vastly superior forces and in sticking to Silesia, so, in this case, the Central Powers will be counted the victors if they succeed in preventing any diminution in the extent of their former frontiers, in keeping Alsace-Lorraine, the colonies, and Trent and Trieste, and in refusing their enemies any indemnity.

The consequences which such a peace would have for English world power we have often explained. It would be for Great Britain the greatest defeat in its history and the beginning of its ruin. It is just because people in England are well aware of that that they are resolute for the war and will hear nothing of peace by understanding."

"For that very reason, on the other hand, the Central Powers will and can press all the more persistently for such a peace. . . . Germany will have won the war if she does not lose it, but England will have lost the war if she does not win it."

Then, as summarised by The London Times, he goes on to explain that the map, as this war leaves it, will be nothing final, and that only in the coming decades "will the process of economic and political disintegration which this war has produced in many countries show its effects." Only then "the true time

of harvest" come for Germany. The mistake of the Pan Germans is not that they want too much, but that they "want everything at once."

In this connection Herr Lensch remarks:

"Here the Bible saying applies, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.' First bring about the peace by understanding which secures Germany's political independence, territorial integrity and economic freedom of development, and then Germany will have shown herself so strong that all these things shall be added unto her."

Herr Lensch denounces the Pan Germans on the one hand and the Socialist anti-Kaiser minority on the other hand, because all interference with "the unity between Government and Parliament," and with Foreign Minister von Kuhlmann, who has preached unity to the Reichstag Committee in "very happy, not to say fiery, words," is calculated to spoil the German plan.

Dr. Lensch began his article by complaining that "in one night a frost has fallen upon the flowery dreams of our peace prophets." The frost was the speech delivered at Leeds by the "English barrister, Asquith." Herr Lensch exclaims:

"These people do not want peace by understanding; they want the smashing of Germany, and, with this end in view, declarations as to Germany's readiness for peace do not suit their book at all."

"These declarations act, no less than our submarine war, as gradually weakening agencies upon the warlike temper of the peoples and they prepare people's minds for the 'understanding' which England cannot ultimately avoid."

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Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918

NEGLECT OF THE GENERATOR STOPS ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Expert Tells How A Car's Dynamo Should Be Cared For

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

Do not neglect the electric generator. It is the only source of current for ignition starting and lighting, and when it fails to function properly you start trouble all along the line. The efficiency of the battery depends upon the generator output. The average driver is helpless in case the generator fails, but it is important to be able to tell when it is not working correctly, so that one may have it attended to by a competent repair man.

The first care of every mechanism is lubrication. A place to oil the bearings will be found at each end of the armature. If the oil hole is closed by a steel ball held in place by a spring, the dust should be wiped away before the oil can be applied, otherwise the grit will be carried into the bearings. Use a light oil and inject a drop or two every few days.

The next thing is to learn the indication of correct action. The ammeter will measure the output of electricity. Run the motor at varying speeds and note if the ammeter indicates charge, and if the number of amperes increases with the speed of the engine. This should occur up to a certain point when the regular will function.

Occasionally listen closely to the generator to note if the brushes are squeaking. There is enough graphite in the composition of the brushes to lubricate them, but occasionally a brush will squeak in spite of it. If this occurs, a very little vaseline or 3-in-1 oil should be put on the commutator. Place some on finger and rub it in the length of the commutator.

If brushes show sparks while generator is revolving or the ammeter needle trembles unsteadily, then the brushes do not fit properly or the commutator is gummed with oil and dirt. On some generators it is easy to reach the brushes, but on others it is extremely difficult sometimes requiring removal of the apparatus. Yet the commutator must be cleaned or the brushes refitted, as the case may be. By raising the brushes on some types or by removing them on others this may be accomplished. Clean the commutator with a cloth dipped in gasoline. If brushes are removed be sure they are replaced the same side up, as they will not fit properly if reversed.

The job of refitting brushes would best be left to an expert. The usual method is to place fine sandpaper around the commutator and to revolve it with the brushes resting on the sandpaper. This wears them to the proper curvature and insures a good fit.

In case the ammeter shows no charge no matter how rapidly the engine runs, the trouble may be in a number of places, and it is best to have the service station attend to it. Troubles in the generator, loose wires, faulty ammeter, cut out or regulator troubles—all these may occur, and only a skilled workman familiar with the system should be employed to trace the defect.

Locate a good service station if the ammeter shows no charge, or too great a charge, or possibly discharge when the engine runs at fifteen to twenty miles per hour. The difficulty may be a simple one, requiring a touch to adjust, or it may require a long search and the return of the generator to the factory for repairs.

Hupmobile Offers A 'Comfort Car'

"The Comfort Car" is the Hupmobile name for its new Series. The deep upholstery, real leather over real curled hair, supported by deep springs and an air cushion, make a combination called the easiest riding seat on the market. The tonneau is roomy, and the back of the tonneau seat is unusually high, affording the maximum of comfortable support. In the driving compartment there is two inches more room than in larger "Hup." The weight has also been reduced to 2,350 pounds, a decrease of nearly 300 pounds.

Some of the new features are greater simplicity and accessibility of the four-cylinder motor, with especially light pistons of hourglass, high-speed type, and three piston rings, each one below wristpin, to keep oil out of combustion chamber. The motor head is detachable. Two carburetor adjustments are provided, one for idling, the other for producing extra low gasoline consumption. There is a heated intake manifold jacket above the carburetor.

An extra long gear shift lever has a short, easy throw. The clutch is a dry disk combination of plates. The wheels are 32 by 4 inches and long, semi-elliptic springs, with chrome vanadium main leaves in rear carry the car. A new sloping front rain vision windshield gives a snappy look to it.

The Scientific Buick Cooling System

The cooling system of a gasoline motor is so important as to command the serious attention of the motor designer. Offhand it would seem a simple thing to cool a motor, which to a certain extent is true; but to cool it effectively under all conditions and at the same time not do so at the expense of fuel economy or smooth operation—that is where the fitness of the designer comes into play.

Air and water, aided by the radiating properties of copper and iron, are the mediums employed. When the cylinder castings are made, spaces are left between the inner and outer walls, around the cylinders and valve chambers, through which the cooling water circulates by means of a pump. Being forced out at the top and into the radiator, the water trickles down through the radiator, is cooled by the air that is drawn through the radiator cells by the fan, and is again forced into the water jackets by the pump, where it once more absorbs the excess heat from the motor.

The Valve-in-Head motor offers practically ideal conditions for the development of an efficient and economical cooling system, because the arrangement of the valves is such as to keep the water jacketed space reduced to the very minimum, which in turn makes it possible to conserve the greatest percentage of the heat generated for the actual operation of the motor. There is an excess, however, which must be removed or injury to the motor will result. The cooling system must take care of this, adjusting itself automatically and positively to all motor speeds, with a reserve for heavy pulling, high altitudes and other unusual conditions.

Double Cell Radiator Design

The radiator employed by the Buick Motor Company is known as the double cell type and is made from pure copper, which has been proven to be the best metal for radiator construction, because of its radiating qualities and ability to withstand jarring and vibration. The double cell design has many advantages over other types. It is light in weight, very strong, offers but a single thickness of metal through which the heat must escape, presents a great amount of metal surface to the air and is very simple and easy to repair in case of need. The size of the radiator is, of course, proportioned to the size of the motor. Previous experience tells the engineers approximately how large the radiator ought to be, but to determine just exactly the ideal size it is necessary to make a series of tests, both in the laboratory and on the road. The test car is driven up steep hills, through heavy sand, with the wind and against the wind, with radiators of different capacities, and finally the right one is selected to fit the car.

The fan, which is directly behind the radiator, also plays an important part in the cooling system. It must draw air through the entire radiator surface, the velocity of the current varying with the motor speed. The efficiency of a fan is determined from its ability to cover the radiator surface, the amount of air it is able to deliver at different speeds and the amount of power it consumes. The relation between the two latter is of great importance, and elaborate tests are conducted by the engineers, who measure the resistance with a dynamometer, test the strength of the air current with an anemometer and with a Pitot tube, which records the air pressure on a finely graduated scale. The importance of these tests will be illustrated by the fact that doubling the amount of air passing through a radiator means doubling its cooling ability.

The faster the motor runs the faster the water should be circulated through the system. The pump takes care of this automatically, as it is operated from the motor itself. Pure Copper in Buick Radiators

The manufacture of radiators is a very interesting process. The pure copper material from which the radiator cores are made comes to the machines in large spools, cut to the exact width that corresponds to the thickness of the finished cores, so that no waste or trimming is necessary.

The machine on which the cells are formed is entirely automatic. The long copper strip is fed into this machine, which seizes the end and passes it over two accurately operating fingers, so that two cells are formed at a time. This operation continues without further attention from the operator until the whole spool is used up, the crimped copper emerging from the other side of the machine like a long cartridge belt. The cells thus formed are not square throughout their length, though they would appear to be so from the front of the core. Instead, there is a bead molded in every cell along the thinnest surface exposed to the air, which increases the effective cooling surface to a great extent.

This long belt, when cut into lengths that correspond to the height of

the Buick nameplate is bolted and soldered to the shell, to mark the car wherever it goes as a product of correct design and careful workmanship. The brackets that fasten the radiator to the frame are then bolted and spot welded on.

Finally, the shell is bolted on the outside of the core and the radiator is ready to do its part in the efficient cooling system of a Buick car.

EXPLAINS SALES PROBLEMS IN JAPAN

Willys-Overland Representative Tells Of Experiences And Laws in Osaka

Bringing with him tales of annual commercial development in Japan, Y. Sugita, University of Chicago graduate, now a representative of Shima & Co., Willys-Overland distributors at Osaka, Japan, has just visited Willys-Overland headquarters in Toledo to make arrangements for 1918 shipments.

"Another air and water test is given the core, after which it is dried and painted. The paint used is specially made, and besides being a good conductor of heat is not affected by the heat in the water.

Mammoth Presses Make Shells

In the meantime the shell has been gotten ready in the far end of the department. Here we find a row of immense toggle presses reaching almost to the high ceiling of the long room. But in spite of their size, these machines are capable of extremely accurate adjustment and perform their superhuman duties with surprising accuracy. Sheets of steel of the proper dimensions are placed on a die, the great coils of the machine revolve slowly and another die descends upon the plate, gripping it firmly and molding the shell without a wrinkle. This operation is rightly described as "drawing" because it literally stretches and draws the stiff metal to fit the dies.

There are six operations in all before the shell comes out molded, trimmed and with 55 holes neatly cut for the water connections and for the belt facing that keeps the shell from contact with the hood.

The shell is next sanded and polished, when it is sent to the enameling rooms, where high-grade enamel is baked on at high temperatures. This gives a lustrous finish that is very lasting and is not affected by heat or rough usage.

Returning to the radiator department

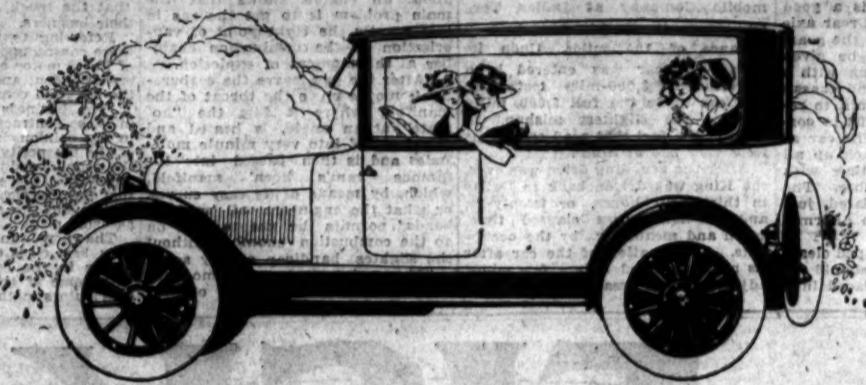
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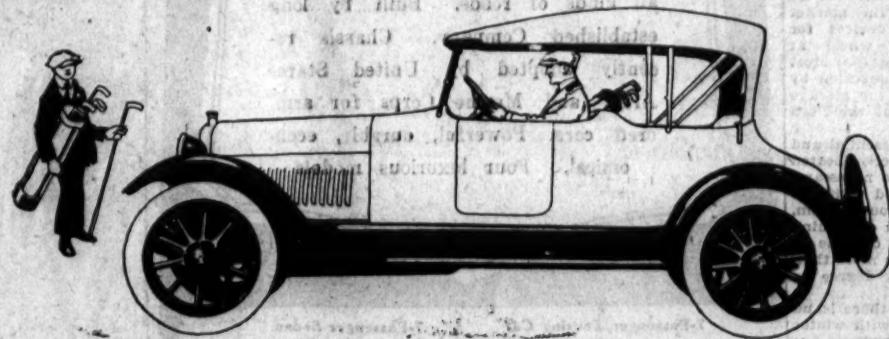
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Enjoying Your Motor in Winter

By H. A. Tarantos

(Motor Magazine)

During the warm months all motorists are agreed that there is but one form of existence; that which finds them tucked in behind a steering wheel, while the brown ribbon of the road unwinds beneath their devouring wheels. With the coming of cold weather, however, a change comes o'er the spirit of their dreams. The appeal of the steering wheel loses some of its potency. The more timid spirits begin looking around for a garage that takes cars in dead storage. Happily these are few, and the courageous majority begins looking about for heaters, for special wraps and for other paraphernalia wherewith to brave the icy blasts of the approaching winter.

These hardy spirits will appreciate some assistance in selecting the accessories that will keep them comfortable through the stormy days ahead. They will also need some advice in regard to the special care needed by the car before it pokes its radiator cap out into the crisp mornings that are now upon us. Even the timid, hibernating type of car owner needs some suggestions in regard to what care is to be given the vehicle in putting it up for the winter. It is for both these types of owners that this article is written.

The average motorist today, far different from the one of five or six years ago, will keep his car in service throughout the year. This owner will have to make provision for heating the garage, for making the passengers comfortable by the installation of a car heater and the use of special winter clothing. He will have to anticipate a little trouble in starting the engine after the car has been standing in the street for a few hours and in addition he will require some information on the care of the car in inclement weather.

It is a human characteristic to think of ones self first and such things as automobiles later, so the motorist must look into the matter of proper protection to himself and passengers. The first matter which presents itself is that of an enclosure

such as a winter top, a new body with permanent roof or an open body with new curtains which are better than the ordinary ones for keeping out the cold. I have concluded that it is utterly impossible to get beside comfort without a car heater of some type and either a demountable top or a convertible body. Even the latter without a heater makes it necessary for the passengers to take on the appearance of Esquimaux. Additional robes, special clothing and shoe covers will not be necessary if the car is enclosed and a good heater installed. There are numerous types of heaters, but the type using exhaust gas is the cheapest to operate and gives excellent results. It is the standard type. There are arguments for and against different forms of exhaust-type heaters such as the register or the foot-rail, etc., but any one of these with a good gas control will make the interior of the car like your own living room. It is necessary to get a good heater because some of the designs either heat too much or little. In the first case the passengers roast and the shoes are scorched and in the latter they are cold. The heater should be one which can be easily dismantled and cleaned so that any accumulation of carbon can be taken out. The carbon acts as an insulator and then the heater is not effective. The fitting of the heater is an easy matter. If it is of the floor type there should be no space around it to permit of cold air and dirt entering the car. Heater prices are comparatively low, ranging from \$10 to about \$35 for front or rear types. The owner who drives his own car or who is at all considerate of the chauffeur will have a heater installed in the front compartment as well as in the rear.

Driving gloves are a necessity whether the car is heated or not and it will be to the benefit of the particular motorist to examine the newer types made especially for winter work. In case the use of gloves does not suffice, the market affords a number of devices for warming the steering wheel at points where the hands grip. Most of these devices are operated by electricity taken from the storage battery or in the case of the Ford from the magneto.

A robe is of course essential and if the car is not properly heated an extra robe may be necessary. Some owners are satisfied with one good robe wrapped around them, but the average woman remaining in a car for any length of time in cold weather will require more than this to give the highest degree of comfort.

To the careful driver there is no more danger connected with winter work than with spring touring, but nevertheless due care should be exercised and one way of doing this is to have a windshield cleaner installed, or make some provision for having the shield perfectly clean. Snow flakes mottle the pane so that it is almost impossible for some drivers to see twenty feet ahead unless the shield is opened, in which case the driver gets cold and uncomfortable. There are numerous types of shield cleaners, some good and some worthless. It really does not pay to buy a poorly made one, because when installed it actually becomes a nuisance rather than a benefit.

For safety, comfort and pleasure it is necessary that certain matters pertaining to the car be given due consideration and of primary importance is the cooling system. In fact, when winter arrives the owner's first thought is of an anti-freeze mixture. In the past a great many owners have been making their own solutions from alcohol, glycerine and water, or perhaps just alcohol and water, but during the past year or so, some very excellent anti-freeze

compounds have been introduced all ready to pour into the water system. This is much better than making up solution, especially in view of the fact that the cost is about the same or less without the bother. With alcohol used as a base in nearly all solutions and the price of this product being very high at this time, owners may be inclined toward using a substitute such as calcium chloride. This is not advised, however, because of the chance of damaging the engine.

Winter work is eased to an extent by the use of a thermostatic control of the cooling water, or a radiator shutter or the combination, but most owners are not in a position to have these installed. Whether a device of this kind is used or not, a radiator and hood cover does much toward keeping the engine warm; in fact, some believe the cover alone sufficient especially when stops are not of long duration. Nearly every maker of these is in a position to supply them so they fit snugly.

The owner who once has experienced winter battery trouble needs little coaching. A drop in temperature has the effect of reducing battery output and with an insufficiently charged battery and zero temperature there is liable to be freezing of the electrolyte with consequent destruction of the battery. Keep the battery up to charge all the time, and if necessary have the garage or service station charge it once every three weeks.

The lights are used more in winter, the battery must supply more current in starting because of the stiffer engine and the cold tends to hold down the output. Under these conditions it becomes necessary to give the greatest attention to the starting of the engine.

Practically all owners are agreed that driving during the winter is just one score after another unless adequate tire chain equipment is used. Tire overshoes or covers are very useful, and lastly, there is a heater as well as the radiator is used so as to facilitate starting the engine. All the joy of winter work is lost if one must half-exhaust the battery before the engine will fire. With the battery in the very pink of condition there must be an explosive mixture in the cylinders otherwise the engine will not start. Many owners after a few performances at one a. m. on a zero night vow they never again will take the car out unless there is some provision for getting a fire easily, but the forgetting habit is characteristic of many drivers.

One of the easiest ways of getting easy starting is to use a dash priming outfit consisting of a small tank.

Owners should bear in mind that the starting problem becomes more severe as the temperature drops and as the altitude increases, so that those owners who live in extremely cold sections or at high altitudes should be doubly careful in selecting the proper equipment. The foregoing applies particularly to the motorist who makes as much use of his car in winter as in summer, but much of the advice will apply equally as well to the owner who will use his car at no definite intervals, taking it out as inclination or weather dictate. This owner

should make it a point to take good care of the battery, giving it a charge in the car once every week. If a service station is convenient, the battery should be left there and called for when necessary. The tires also will need a little extra attention and it is suggested that they be kept away from the floor by the use of tire-savvy jacks. It might be well to remove them on the rims and place them in a dark room, but then there is the bother of remounting. This owner should have a quantity of anti-freeze solution either in the car or ready to be poured in. The latter is best because when in a sealed can there is less evaporation.

In addition to the tank arrangement there is a type of primer which taps the main fuel line. When the primer is operated a volume of fuel is injected into the inlet manifold and with the starter turning the engine over at the same time a good priming charge is sucked into the cylinders. This method does not, however, give any better results than priming through the petcocks, but it is much more convenient since it is operated from the dash. The idea of getting as much heat as possible to the fuel or mixture is good, but some of the devices used for obtaining this result are far from satisfactory. Various methods are employed, most of them depending upon the heat given off from a coil through which a current is passing. In many of these devices the heat is too little to have any effect whatever on the fuel.

Of course, initial starting from the garage in the morning, presents no particular difficulties when a garage heater is used or when there is a heater of some sort under the hood to keep the cooling water at a reasonably high temperature, but starting on the street after the car has been standing for a few hours in zero weather is what calls for care on the part of the owner. It seems foolish advice to say that when a garage heater or anti-freeze mixture is not used the radiator should be drained at night to prevent injury to the engine, but then many of the first-timers might overlook this. Also when there is no garage heater and the system is drained as night, hot water should be used in the morning so that starting will be facilitated.

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It is quite true that the number of cars is exceedingly small which in these advanced days, is propped up on jacks awaiting the coming of the groundhog, but then their owners have a few matters which require their attention. Driving the car into the garage and leaving it there until spring is to increase the rate of depreciation considerably, but while this sort of practice is rare it nevertheless is not far removed from that in which the owner does everything necessary for the complete protection of the car and its accessories.

If a car is to be laid up all winter it is necessary, of course, to drain the gasoline and water systems completely leaving the caps off so that any remaining liquid which cannot be drained will be evaporated off. The oil in the engine, in the clutch, gear, and rear axle should be drained. In fact, it even is a good plan to fill the gearset and rear axle completely, so as to cover the gears entirely. The car should be given a thorough cleaning, starting with a good wash all over body and chassis and then going over it again to remove all caked mud and dirt in corners and crevices. With the car as clean as you can get it, jack up all four wheels, remove the tires with rims, and take out the tubes. The latter should be partly inflated, just sufficient to give them normal shape.

The casings should be wiped clean. Both casings and tubes should be covered with cloth and placed in a

A NEW CHALMERS ENGINE IS ANNOUNCED

BUILT TO USE LOW GRADE OF GASOLINE AND OVERCOME STARTING TROUBLE IN COLD WEATHER

The Chalmers Company announces the coming of a great engine which probably will cause no end of comment from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It meets a condition long known to every engineer and most motor car owners—the rapid decline in the grade of gasoline.

It takes a low grade gas and makes high power out of it by two rather ingenious devices known as "hot plate" and "ram's horn" manifold.

Also it overcomes in a marked measure the trouble one often experiences in starting an engine on a cold day.

"I have already had quite a few of these current Chalmers containing the great engine," said one of the Chalmers managers, "and the contentions made by the manufacturers are rather modest in comparison with the wonderful results I have observed.

"I understand there are more than 1,000 Chalmers containing this engine now in service, and I am also informed that it was with this engine that Joe Dawson made his famous twenty-four record at Sheephead Bay, when he travelled 1898 miles in twenty-four hours, which was further and faster in a day than man has ever travelled on land, air or sea.

T. P. Chase, chief engineer at the factory, took a stock King off the sales door of the Cameron Automobile Company at Dallas, Tex., and drove it to Marfa, a distance of 100 miles. Upon its arrival the car was entered in a Government 3,000-mile test trip.

The car made the full 5,000 miles without the slightest mishap, in spite of the fact that road conditions were very bad at times.

After the gruelling drive was over, the King was driven back to Dallas in thirty-four hours, or twenty-six and one-half hours elapsed time, seven and meals, etc., by the occupants. Examination of the car after its return showed only a few minor adjustments necessary.

"The engine wastes an almost infinitesimal amount of the original

gas leaving the carburetor and delivers almost 100 per cent result from a given amount of gas. The result is naturally more power, quicker acceleration, longer life, and far more smoothness, with a marked economy."

MAXWELL CONTRACTS REACH 74,000 MARK

MAXWELL PRODUCTION WILL INCREASE TO MEET WIDESPREAD DEMAND FOR CAR

Contracts with distributors and dealers for the handling of 75,000 automobiles were closed by the Maxwell Motor Sales corporation of Detroit in less than two weeks after the company started making its annual contracts on July 1.

The company finds that the men who have handled the Maxwell line in the past are optimistic as to the future. And the dealers and distributors being added for the first time to the Maxwell rolls are equally sure that "the country, during 1917-1918 is to absorb a tremendous number of motor vehicles."

"We look for prosperity, sales and profits," they say. "The people of our section have money and are anxious to buy automobiles. The automobile today is a necessity and is steadily becoming more so."

It is this present and prospective heavy demand that is spurring the distributors to close their contracts early. They want to be sure of getting all the cars their trade will need.

The Maxwell one-ton truck also is inspiring dealers to hurry and make sure of the Maxwell line, with the demand and the output of this truck will grow tremendously in the next year, it is expected, and dealers know that the truck is really an asset to their business.

Referring to the quick signing of these contracts for the merchandising of 75,000 motor cars, Walter E. Flands, president and general manager of the Maxwell company said:

"The business situation is reflected in these contracts with dealers. This, in my opinion, is conclusive evidence of the prosperity of the nation and of the sound condition of commerce and industry. It is proof, too, of the fact that the American people are resolved to live on the sane, logical business as usual plane."

The new contracts are with the very best class of dealers and distributors in the country, several being with some of the largest dealers and distributors in the country.



EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

In service the world over

Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armored cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious models

7-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Foursome

3-Passenger Sedan
3-Passenger Roadster

For prices and all information, apply to the

Exclusive Representatives for China

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

SHANGHAI

KING MOTOR CARS COMPANY

Export Department

50 UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



give the mileage you pay for
on Shanghai roads

The graded streets and boulevards of the business parts of the Settlements do not give automobile tires a severe enough test to prove their quality. But when you drive in the outlying districts, where the roads are not the best, it takes a high quality tire to give you the mileage and service you should have.

FISK TIRES

have earned their reputation for quality after road tests of the most difficult nature—they have the necessary strength and endurance because quality and mileage are the first consideration of the manufacturers.

We know FISK TIRES and the service they can give you. And that

is why we take such pleasure in recommending them to you.

Inspect our line of

Fisk Tires and Tubes

STAR GARAGE CO.

Sole Agents

125, Bubbling Well Road

Tel. West 197



WAYS TO KEEP DOWN THE MOTOR UPKEEP

Expert Tells The Owner How
To Watch Various
Parts Of Car

By H. C. BROKAW

There are many little expenses about running a car which total a considerable sum. A nickel, a dime, a quarter, a dollar do not seem much at the time, but they pile up the cost per mile frightfully.

A car which lasts with ordinary care one or two years, if given intelligent care by the owner might be made to last three to five years. This means taking extraordinary care and having a thorough knowledge of the working parts and how to keep them in condition, and it means doing faithfully and persistently the things necessary to keep everything in order.

Take tires, for instance. The cost due to neglect is often greater than the cost of actual wear.

Some of the things which caused excessive wear and deterioration of tires are: Driving into holes in the street or in deep ruts; turning corners at too high speed; stopping the car so quickly with the brake that the wheels slide on the pavement, and a harsh clutch which jerks the car suddenly from a standstill, causing needless wear. Then there are such things as letting the front wheels get out of alignment so that they do not run parallel, or nearly so, the result being that the tire is slid instead of being rolled over the road. There should be a slight toe in for mechanical reasons, but if this is allowed, it costs money to go beyond the proper limit.

Adjusters tell us that a very large percentage of tire failures is caused by under inflation, which allows the tires to flatten and breaks the side walls.

Every tire should be tested with a gauge and not with the eye or hand, and kept to the pressure set by the tire maker.

To get the greatest life out of a tire it should be watched continually for small cuts through the rubber to the fabric. Most tires will be found after a short service to have from two to a dozen such cuts. These will allow sand to work in and loosen the rubber, and then moisture gets in and rots the fabric. There are preparations with which these cuts may be healed in a few minutes. Serious cuts, especially where the rubber is loosened from the fabric, should be taken at once to the vulcaniser.

While oil and grease of good quality cost money, their proper use will save many times their price in replacement of parts. On the other hand, a waste of lubricant makes unnecessary expense. Especially with a new car oil and grease should be watched carefully until the bearings have had time to work in. That is the time when expense for replacement of bearings is most likely.

It is not generally realised that a large number of things enter into the economical use of gasoline. To get the most out of a gallon of gasoline all moving parts must work properly. This means proper lubrication. The brakes should not drag; each cylinder of the engine should fire properly; the clutch should not slip, and the carburetor should be in proper adjustment. It is not well to adjust the carburetor unless sure it is at fault. Excessive carbon in the cylinder causes a decided loss of power, due to back pressure on the piston, and the partial clogging of the muffler indirectly consumes extra gasoline. The importance of keeping the muffler free is not usually understood.

Some time ago I was riding in a car that could hardly make headway against a strong wind blowing. This meant frequent use of the second speed gear, which in itself causes an undue use of gasoline. I found on experimenting that the muffler cutout pedal could be used in place of the accelerator pedal; that is, when the muffler cutout was open the engine had considerably more power and immediately speeded up. The fact is that we kept that cutout open most of the way home and had no more trouble in bucking the head wind. It led to the discovery that the muffler was almost totally clogged with carbon.

To insure each cylinder getting its proper power without waste, the engine should be driven with the spark lever advanced as far as possible without causing back pressure. The spark plug gaps should be adjusted properly to insure a thorough ignition of the charge, the spark plugs should be kept clean to prevent the loss of a charge of gas through non-ignition, likewise the interrupt points and the distributor should be kept clean and properly adjusted.

To use all the gas that is taken into the cylinder there should be no loss of compression through leaky valves, or weak valve springs, or poor gaskets on spark plugs or valve caps, and it is equally important that the piston rings, cylinder head, where there is one, and piston rings are tight so that gas will not waste.

It is not safe to leave these things to the chauffeur and the garage man. The owner should learn how himself to keep them right. If he gets this knowledge inside his thinking machine he will find that his propelling machine will work better, and that he will not only have more use and pleasure out of it, but he will save a very appreciable part of the cost of upkeep.

Useful Advice To The Motorist

Some of our convertible models are fitted with patent window anti-rattlers in the form of rubber-tipped screws which press against the window. If these anti-rattlers are used for the door windows the owner should be careful not to slam the door when the device is set. It is quite clear that if the screw protrudes out so far that it can touch the pane or its frame, if the door is slammed the pane will strike the screw and break. This actually occurred in a convertible model which the writer was riding in. It would seem that the safest thing to do is to turn the anti-rattler away from the pane before the door is opened, or remember to close the door without slamming it.

When A Rim Will Not Fit

When a rim with tire is mounted on the wheel, it often happens that the rim cannot be moved into place, remaining partly on and partly off. Slight springing of the rim is all that is needed and this may be done by placing the head of a jack against the hub of the wheel, and the base of the jack on the protruding portion of the rim. Thus sprung a little, a hammer blow will slide the rim over the edge of the wheel. In most cases of this kind, the mere operation of the jack will force the rim over the wheel. Creeping Rims

Every owner who is particular about his car should examine his rims and tires at least once each week.

Few owners realise that a rim with its tire can creep around the wheel if the shoulders on the wheel which hold the demountable rim, are the least bit worn. This occurred recently and was noticed only because the valve stem came through the wheel hole at an acute angle. This was caused by the rim and tire creeping around thus tending to pull the valve stem out of its place. If the valve stem is held firmly by means of a cap, then the strain falls on the lower portion of the stem and the portion of the inner tube surrounding it. In the instance in question the pull was so great that the valve stem was cut almost in two. Also in tightening the rim lugs be sure that you tighten in the correct order. If they are tightened one after the other in order around the rim, there is apt to be too much space on one side and too little on the other. Tighten one lug, then the one which is nearly opposite and so on around.

Brakes Lock

Those who are in doubt as to whether their engine-driven tire pump forces oil through the hose, should examine the end of the latter. Usually this hose has a rubber lining and if oil is being pumped the lining becomes softened, perhaps to such an extent that it will not hold to the nipple. In cheap hose it is difficult to again attach the nipple even though wire is used as binding, because the mechanism set in holding position.

Brakes Lock

The owner who is not diligent and neglects the parts he does not see or which do not give trouble, usually may find some time that upon starting one of the wheels becomes locked even though the brake pedal and lever are free. This is due to the fact that there is so much play in the brake linkage that when the hand brake lever is released it merely takes up the play, leaving the unlubricated mechanism set in holding position.

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This happened recently, and a hammer had to be used to loosen the brake mechanism.

Soldier In The Gas Tank

If you should have fuel feed trouble which you cannot explain, it may be caused by pieces of solder in the gas tank. —*Motor Magazine*.

Ford to Keep on Making Motor Cars for Present

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.—F. L. Klingsmith, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, has issued a strong denial of reports that Ford would at once discontinue the manufacture of pleasure cars. The company has been flooded with telegrams and telephone calls as a result of Mr. Ford's offer of the entire plant to the government.

"The production of passenger cars," said Mr. Klingsmith, "has not been discontinued at the Ford plant, although a portion of our equipment is being devoted to war materials.

The new United States regulations which will govern the manufacture of pleasure cars will be respected in every detail. Just what the ruling will be no one knows at the present time, but no matter what it is the Ford company will meet it. If the government decides it must have the entire plant, it is at its disposal—our offer to this effect was made when war was declared."

To estimate the total demand of war contracts held by Detroit automobile manufacturers is a task next to impossible. It is doubtful whether to the agency which is of necessity attend work of that nature, if any one outside of a few men in Washington has any accurate idea of the almost limitless variety of articles manufactured in this city for war work.

Almost every sizable plant has work which directly or indirectly is for the government or its allies. More than that, scattered about over the city and suburbs are smaller shops and factories turning out in a more modest way articles or appliances which fit into the scheme. Here a tool, there an electric iron, an injector, a radiator, gears, brackets or special wrenches which might prove indispensable to the Library of Congress are being manufactured. The variety and number outstrip the size of the largest prewar conception.

The Ford Motor Company has been at work for months on ambulances. The immense resources of the plant are to be put to the filling of a \$40,000,000 order, and it is understood that the war business will occupy the company indefinitely.

The Packard Motor Car Company has been constructing 1,000 trucks monthly, half of them for the government. Russia has bought more than 3,000; England, 800; France, 1,500, and the United States has already delivered 3,600, according to authentic reports.

A tire deflates suddenly the car should be stopped immediately, as continuous running means that the casing must slip circumferentially, ripping the valve stem out and tearing the tube.

Sand in a casing is another cause of the ruination of a tube. It often happens that a motorist while repairing a tube.

Under-inflation is equally injurious to tubes. When the under-inflated tire passes over a stone both casing and tube are jolted against the rim, and sooner or later a leak will develop. All tires should be inflated to the standard prescribed by manufacturers.

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Sand in a casing is another cause of the ruination of a tube. It often happens that a motorist while repairing a tube.

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AUTO INSURANCE HAS MANY PROBLEMS

Underwriters Adopt Reduced Value Policy For Theft For Coming Year—Other Changes Suggested

Automobile insurance is again undergoing a period of change, a condition which has prevailed in the insuring of motor cars for several years. While the action of the National Automobile Underwriters' Association at its recent annual meeting provides for the adoption of a reduced value policy in case of theft, it was agreed to make no radical alteration in the existing system of full value coverage in cities of 200,000 population and over, except in such cases as the companies might feel justified in so doing, owing to excessive theft losses. These changes, it is said, will be chiefly confined to some of the Western cities, as New York City, thus far, is not regarded as an extra hazard for automobile thefts, the statistics showing that about 80 per cent of the lost machine are recovered.

Fire and theft motor insurance are included in one policy, but there is a distinction in rates, and the proposed reduced value policy provides that only half of the insured value shall be recovered in case of theft. It does not affect the fire insurance, for which full value is assured. This reduced value policy will be offered at a much lower rate, which it is believed will appeal to hundreds of owners of medium-priced cars in the city and suburbs who have hitherto gone without that insurance. As explained yesterday by L. G. Hodgkins, General Manager of the National Automobile Underwriters' Conference, the new reduced value policy rate for a car valued at \$500 will be from \$12 to \$13 for fire and theft, instead of nearly \$18, the present full value rate. Automobile insurance is divided into five classes, according to the value of the car, with varying rates. For full insurance, including personal liability, collision and other damage, higher rates are paid.

Two new forms of collision coverage which had been prepared by a joint committee of the National Conference and the Casualty Bureau were adopted. One of these forms provides full collision coverage without restriction except as to ordinary tire trouble, and the other similar in coverage except that it will provide a substantial deductible average. This action was taken as a result of the demand for improved forms of collision coverage, and it is felt that the new forms will be found satisfactory both to the public and to the companies.

These changes are in line with the efforts of the national body to remove, so far as seems justified by insurance practicality, the onerous burden of restrictions and technicalities, which as C. S. Rosenzweig, Chairman of the Automobile Committee of the Fire Brokers' Association of the City of New York, has caused countless difficulties between insurance companies, brokers and motor car owners in adjusting claims.

"The present policies," says the recent Bulletin of the Fire Brokers' Association, "are complicated enough. If a revision is to be had that revision should reflect the liberal tendency of the times. Stop treating this automobile insurance in a provincial manner, and let us have what Secretaries Hodgkins call for: a single form of policy and that so carefully drafted

How To Keep Automobile Finishes Bright Despite Winter Exposure

Keeping the car comfortable is not the only winter problem. How to preserve its finish despite winter's attack is important. The car owner must care during freezing and thawing weather.

The paint of a car is composed of three principal parts. First, the foundation or priming coats; second, the color and, third, the protective coat. The protective coat is a heavy, hard coat of transparent varnish which protects the softer coloring base from the inroads of the weather. If this protective coat is kept firm, the color coats will hold their original brilliancy.

Never try to wash the car out in the cold. Take it in where it is moderately warm. Then use clear, cold water. The cold water will have a tendency to harden the varnish on a new car, thereby preventing abrasion. If you use any soap at all, use only a limited amount, as free acid or alkali tends to soften the finish. Soak the mud thoroughly with a small stream of water until mud runs off. Don't rub the mud off. If mud has frozen to the finish, keep on applying cold water until it runs away. Never use hot water. In drying the car avoid using a chamois that contains any sand or grit. If polish is necessary, use a good grade, then rub off the surplus.

Never allow a car of fine finish to stand in a barn or stable where animals are kept. The ammonia of the manure will check and ruin the finish.

Don't keep the garage too hot. This caution applies to what is probably the greatest enemy of the fine body finish. In an overheated



What the World knows

about the Cadillac



THE plain facts about the Cadillac are sufficiently impressive.

One very important fact is the universal admission of its greater goodness. It is scarcely too much to say that out of all the hundreds of thousands of owners of other cars, no one thinks of denying its place to the Cadillac.

The Cadillac is a car which most men hope to own some day.

This does not necessarily imply dissatisfaction with, or lack of loyalty to the cars they now own.

It simply means a deep-rooted respect for the Cadillac as an unusual car.

In most instances they have been restrained from Cadillac ownership by money considerations.

But once they have passed that seeming barrier, they find that it was not a barrier at all.

Ownership of a Cadillac always reveals the fact, that the slightly higher first-cost is as nothing to the greater comfort, longer life and greater sustained-value. The more you study it, the more you are impressed with this universal admiration for the Cadillac.

It practically amounts to a unanimous national vote of confidence and esteem.

It means that the average man, even when about to buy another car, feels in his immost heart that he might better own a Cadillac.

That being true—and your own experience undoubtedly tells you that it is true—it is of course a mistake for a man not to follow his instinct.

Because an instinct which amounts to a positive conviction is, with the average man of clear judgment, almost invariably sound and right.

If you have even an indefinite feeling that, in a Cadillac, you would obtain qualities which other cars will not yield—that feeling cannot be satisfied by any car other than a Cadillac.

Those qualities which you believe to exist undoubtedly do exist, else the widespread conviction would not exist.

And it is precisely these rare refinements of operation, and this excess of ease and comfort which you sense in the Cadillac, that constitute real motor car value.

The differences between the Cadillac and other cars are differences in intensity and continuousness of comfort.

They are vital differences because they affect the quality of your enjoyment.

They result in making each moment you spend in the Cadillac a different kind of a moment—more highly colored with contentment and comfort.

All this, of course, arises from the Cadillac ideas of standardization, and from a more careful, a more costly, a more conscientious, a more accurate process of manufacturing and co-ordination.

How profound and important this difference actually is—even though he senses it in a general way—the average man cannot fully realize until he has made actual comparisons.

It is so marked, so exhilarating, so full of a satisfaction never before experienced, that he can scarcely credit it.

When he does realize it, he sees that it would have been the height of unisdom to deny himself, for the sake of a few hundred dollars in first-cost, the luxury of sensation and the years of complete satisfaction which come with Cadillac ownership.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS:

The Central Garage Co.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Telephone No. 2661

Norwegian Comes To Get Packards

With only one ship plying between the ports of New York, U.S.A., and Christiania, Norway, the very prosperous citizens of the Scandinavian country clamor in vain for American products, motor cars particularly.

Sverre Edin, of Kolberg, Caspary and Co., engineers, Christiana, Packard dealers in Norway, who came to America on the most recent voyage of this vessel, arriving a month ago, is endeavoring to obtain licenses to the American government so that Packard cars and trucks, both of which are in great demand in his country, may be shipped. He was a visitor at the factory.

Concerning the market for American motor cars and trucks in Norway, he said that only the highest-grade American cars are popular. The Norwegian buyers find the European car better made and more suitable to their needs than the American car of middle price. On account of the splendid industrial conditions and the general prosperity of Norway, trucks are in great demand."



SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918



RECS. VICTORIOUS ST. JOHN'S WINS OVER POLICE, 3-1 FIRST OF SERIES

Brilliant And Hard-Fought Game, Easily Best Of Season

QUAYLE CLEVER AS EVER

Alec Sofoulis Pulls Off Spectacular Solo Stunt; Details Of Match

By Dunmore

Football at last! Real good football, and just where you would expect to find it, on the Recs Ground. The game was between the Police and the Recreation Club, and as far as paper went, it looked an easy win for the Force. Harry Ollendorf was not there, Wigton was not to be seen, in fact only one member of last year's string made an appearance, and that was Hansen. On the other hand, the Police had Quayle, Adams, Doyle, Robertson, Biggs, and the rest. On top of all this, Quayle had forced two corners and taken a grand shot at goal within the first five minutes of the game. It certainly looked very gloomy for the home team.

When the final whistle sounded 'No Play,' however the Recs claimed the game by 3 goals to 1, and thereby hangs a tale; in fact, one of the best football tales that we have been able to tell for many a long week.

How They Lined Up

The Recs lined out with Redmores; B. Slinn and Quincy; Roberta, Hansen and Macfarlane; White, Cooke, A. Sofoulis, Gifford and C. Sofoulis. It is worthy of note that with the exception of Macfarlane, all the Recs were Shanghai Schoolboys drawn from the Hanbury and the Public Schools, and all too, were playing school football not more than three years ago.

The Police arrived minus Jimmy Robertson, but somewhere about half time the team read: Howells, Biggs and Champney; Chisold, W. Robertson and Adams; Watson, J. Robertson, Quayle, Jefferson and Doyle. Fancy Champney running about again and doing his job with the best of them. Who said 'Too old at 40'?

Bisnett called the team to order about three o'clock—the game was timed for 2.30 p.m., I believe, but masked—and the Police kicked off, and at once swarmed round the Recs goal. As was said a minute ago, Quayle became very active, forced a couple of corners and hit the cross bar hard all within a few minutes. And this did not bring any change in the game. Try as they might, the Recs boys could not get clear of the Police, and that reminds me of the remark made by one scribe, 'Gee, this game is over, with the Police six up; the other side can't play ball.' He left the ropes to take up a warmer and more social position somewhere inside the pavilion. He came back later and swallowed his words.

Some Forgotten Lessons

As a matter of fact things did go bad with the boys, and if the Police had only taken a lesson or two from Green (who always tells you to keep your eye on the ball) and then had followed it up by a word or two from Wise (who tells you to shoot straight) the story of the game would have been different. Perhaps it was the dust—and there was plenty of it—or perhaps it was the hard ground—and it was hard—that made the shooting bad.

After some twenty minutes of play, the Recs got together, and dredging play was the order of the game. Quayle shone brilliantly, and I doubt if he has ever played a harder half than he did yesterday, but he got very little chance; whenever he found the ball he always found at least four nippy little individuals guarding him in on every side. Benny Smith stuck to him like a leech and the old Public School boy's defensive work was a thing to be admired.

The first goal came to the Police by a piece of luck that they deserved. A corner was taken with the whale of the forward line having a do-or-die sort of feeling, but the 'wind bag' landed on the cross bar and then gently rolled into a resting place well inside the Recs net.

(Continued on Page 2)

Defeats Nanyang Team In Opening Match For College Football Championship

ONE GOAL WINS VICTORY

Second Match To Be Played Next Saturday On Jessfield Grounds

The St. John's University football team made a good start for the 1917-1918 intercollegiate football championship by winning the first game of the championship series with the Nanyang eleven by a score of 1-0 yesterday. The only goal was scored about 10 minutes before the end of the game. The game was played on Nanyang's grounds. About 5000 was realism for the Tientsin Relief Fund.

Both sides displayed great fighting spirit. Nanyang was excellent on the offensive, while the visitors left nothing to be desired in their defensive. The opposing teams will play again at St. John's University compound, next Saturday. If Nanyang wins then, the deciding game will be played on neutral grounds, possibly the Shanghai-Nanking Railway recreation grounds on Markham Road.

5,000 See Game

More than five thousand people witnessed the game, and the cheering sections organised by the students of the opposing schools kept the crowd in constant merriment and excitement. Captain E. L. M. Barrett refereed the game to the entire satisfaction of both teams and Messrs. W. E. Wilson and R. J. S. Brandy acted as linesmen.

When the lone goal was scored the St. John's students demonstrated so very enthusiastically that the Boy Scouts had a great time before play could be resumed. After the game, too, the St. John's men gave a spectacular demonstration on their victims' field with their flags, pennants and megaphones.

Nanyang won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. Their team was at once the favorite as their forwards continuously bombarded the St. John's goal. The ball was kept on the latter's territory most of the time and no less than three 'corners' were awarded to the home team during the first quarter of the play. The great defense put up by P. W. Zia, the St. John's goal-keeper and the two fullbacks, C. Z. Yiu and Z. Y. Wong, robbed the Nanyang team of their chance of scoring in spite of their straight and forceful shooting.

Then the ball sawed a while, each side threatening to break loose and clinch the game. A few minutes before the whistle blew for half time Nanyang was awarded a penalty-kick, but the goal did not count because one of their players was off-side.

The first quarter of the next half was comparatively uneventful. The lone goal was scored after the Nanyang defense line had been scrambled as a result of continuous bombardment. This took place about ten minutes before the final whistle was blown.

The teams lined up as follows:

St. John's:—P. W. Zia, G.; C. Z. Yiu, F.B.; Z. Y. Wong, F.B.; Z. L. Sung, H.B.; Captain U. T. Yu, H.B.; K. Z. Tsang, H.B.; K. Chung, C.F.; Z. P. Daung, L.R.; K. V. Vong, L.L.; I. N. Koh, O.R.; and L. T. Yiu, O.L.

Nanyang:—K. C. Shen, G.; Robert Koo, F.B.; Alfred Ting, F.B.; P. C. Huang, H.B.; (Captain) replaced by C. Chen (in second half); Lee Doo-sung, H.B.; T.T. Yang, H.B.; and Lishon Lin, Castle Ho, Lee Doo-sing, James Lo and S. F. Chang, forwards.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. to Kasuga, M. Jan. 8

Per N.Y.K. to Inabe, M. Jan. 8

Per N.Y.K. to Kumano, M. Jan. 10

Per N.Y.K. to Hakata, M. Jan. 10

Per N.Y.K. to Omi Maru, M. Jan. 15

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. to Siberia, M. Jan. 7

Per C.M. to China, M. Jan. 28

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. to K'gawa, M. Jan. 9

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS

MAKING A SECRET CALL ON YOUR BEST GIRL WHILE THE GANG COMES INTO HER MOTHER'S CIGAR STORE A BIT SUSPICIOUS OF YOUR WHEREABOUTS.

At The Theaters

'The Spoilers' has its last showing at the Apollo Theater tonight and this play house is announcing for tomorrow the beginning of an engagement by 'Dr. John,' mind reader, of whom more is said elsewhere. On next Thursday the next of the Selig film versions of popular novels arrive at the Apollo when 'The Never Do Well,' another of Rex Beach's adventurous romances, will be seen. The program beginning tomorrow also includes film numbers, a Selig sport picture, a two-reel comedy and a four-part Pathé being included.

New films are scheduled for the Victoria tonight, including a special Paramount production of unusual merit called 'Saints and Sinners.' This is a five part feature in which Miss Peggy Hyland, favorite of the English stage, takes the principal character part.

The great Broadway and London success, 'Such a Little Queen,' in which Elsie Ferguson won fame, is being put on the screen, by way of its Paramount filming, this afternoon and evening. Miss Mary Pickford has the leading role.

'Billie's Heires,' a comedy of undoubted laugh-producing qualities in which Billie Reeves is the leading fun maker, is the top-liner at the Apollo for tonight. It is supplemented by episodes 13 and 14 in the popular new serial, 'The Goddess.' Episode 14 of 'The Girl and the Game' is also being screened.

Town Cinema advertises the usual good program of pictures for this afternoon's and evening's performances and announces a change for tomorrow night and another on Thursday.

'Dr. John'

Dr. John dropped into THE CHINA PRESS office yesterday.

'Is there any little thing in the mind reading line that you feel yourself curious about?' he inquired casually.

'There is something curious about every little thing in the mind reading game,' said the Office Cynic, putting a jeering inflection on the 'curious.'

'Allow me to dispel your disbelief,' said Dr. John.

'Dispel away,' dared the O.C.

Whereupon he did. Having explained that his thought translations were accomplished by going into the necessary steps for a demonstration, Dr. John took the agnostic by the hand, bowed his head as though in thought, and then led the way across the room and picked a book on which the unbeliever had fixed his mind from a case containing a hundred volumes.

'How?' said the cynic, not quite so cynically. The caller then proceeded to pick out a certain word on a certain page in a certain book, by disentangling the thoughts in his subject's brain, and did a few other inexplicable stunts by way of telepathic communication and went away leaving the Office Cynic trying to regain his former status in the establishment.

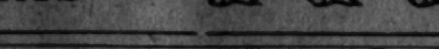
Dr. John, the Belgian who has demonstrated his telepathic abilities in European colleges and has succeeded to assist him, being influenced by the fact that B had no bid originally. On this contract B failed because Z started with one of his top hearts and missing the deuce, went on, got a completed echo and ruffed Y with a third round.

At another table the bidding on the first round was the same, but B went to three spades over the three clubs and got a top heart and his partner's ace to assist him, being influenced by the fact that B had no bid originally.

On this contract B failed because Z started with one of his top hearts and missing the deuce, went on, got a completed echo and ruffed Y with a third round.

At once laid down his two aces

INDOOR SPORTS



SMOKE THE THIS DELIGHT

SO STRONG IT WONT BREAK IN YOUR POCKET

NO THEY DONT KNOW WHERE JOE IS AT ALL NO

INDOOR SPORTS

MAKING A SECRET CALL ON YOUR BEST GIRL WHILE THE GANG COMES INTO HER MOTHER'S CIGAR STORE A BIT SUSPICIOUS OF YOUR WHEREABOUTS.

More Chance In Game At Pirate

By An Expert

New York, Nov. 29.—One of the points continually urged against auction by those who have taken up pirate is that although one may have a perfectly sound bid, for let us say, two tricks, one cannot get the play for less than three, which cannot be made. The players on the other side also may have a perfectly sound bid for two or three, but they cannot make three or four, although they may bid it to keep the opponents from making their bid.

The consequence appears to be that in many hands there is no possibility of game for either side at any bid. Neither side can make what the cards appear to be worth, although both are willing to try it. Both overbid their hands and whichever side gets the contract is set.

When one comes to consider it, this is a rather peculiar situation, though it is not at all uncommon. Although one side may realize that it cannot go game, and may even see clearly that its contract is doubtful, neither side seems able accurately to judge the possibilities of saving the game if the other gets the contract.

It is very easy and natural for a player to go just one trick more when his first bid is overruled, and it is sometimes difficult for him to draw the line between pushing an opponent beyond his depth and falling in himself.

Take this hand, played in the Knickerbocker duplicate game on April 27, 1916, at seven tables. All sorts of bids were made on it, but not a single player hit upon the only contract that could have been made, or that would have secured adequate penalties in case it was overruled.

It is no trumper, with no opposition, C cannot make even the odd trick.

A bid passed, just as they would at auction, neither having a legitimate free bid, and Y bid 2 clubs. This accepted, A bid two spades, just as at auction. But then Z bid three diamonds, and this was the difference between the two games.

Two spades is one more than necessary to overcall the accepted club.

At pirate this shows that B does not think he needs any assistance in the trump suit if spades are to be trumps, but would like to find a partner who could win some sure tricks in other suits.

Z thinks his hand fulfills this requirement and accepts. His acceptance is perfectly sound, as the combination is good for three odd against any play, four odd against any but the best. A bid three hearts. He has shown a stopper in clubs and hopes Y has some top hearts.

With B he could have made three odd with Z. Neither will accept him, as they prefer the spade contract, in which they show good judgment.

Now Y steps in after the heart bid is overruled, and bids three spades. This B accepts, in spite of his inference as to what will be the result.

With B he could have made three odd with Z. Neither will accept him, as they prefer the spade contract, in which they show good judgment.

Y put on the king and X won with the ace, leading another heart. Dummy led another diamond, upon which A discarded a heart. From this point on it is clear that B must make a diamond and A must make two spades.

At another table the bidding on the first round was the same, but B went to three spades over the three clubs and got a top heart and his partner's ace to assist him, being influenced by the fact that B had no bid originally.

On this contract B failed because Z started with one of his top hearts and missing the deuce, went on, got a completed echo and ruffed Y with a third round.

It is interesting to note that A's heart bid would have been set if Z had accepted him and been left with it; but Y would have put in his three spade bid just the same. If B will not accept it, as that would allow Z to make the 'heads' bid, he would go back to Z's acceptance, and if A is the singleton and gets a ruff, he can put Y in with a club and get another ruff, saving the game. Just punishment for B that would be.

By Tad

MR. W.G. CROKAM WINS HIS PINK

Comes In First Through Clouds Of Dust In Paper 'Unt'

MR. BOYD SECOND AGAIN

A Good 'Unt' Though Much Terra Firma Consumed On The Way

By Johnnie Walker

Continuous sunshine, high winds

and the dustiest of dust did not

debar a large contingent from turning

out for yesterday's 'Unt.'

The first fruits of the newly formed Christian Endeavor 'Unt' Society were harvested on Saturday and a new pink coat in the shape of Mr. Crokam was ushered into a congratulating world. Everybody was pleased as punch.

Start at Miss Johnstone's line, south of the junction of Hungtien and Rubicon Roads, another Rubicon 'Unt,' and its popularity was evinced by a crowd of fifty riders, who went away with a joyful howl on a trail of pink and white, but the howl was quickly smothered in the cloud of dust which enshrouded the road from start to finish.

At the first jump that sterling H. W. Mr. Potter, came a purler, due solely to dust, and the leaders, agreeing with the adage of self-preservation being the first law of nature, cut out a hot pace, giving the benefit of their leavings to those behind. Two more gents kissed earth on Miss Johnstone's line, but the atmosphere was so thick it was impossible to name them. Rounding the lagoon at the bottom, three small jumps were taken, followed by No. 12 Bridge. Here the leaders threw up their heads, giving the rear guard time to blow its nose and wipe the dust from its eyes, and then came a few moments of relief

while the crowd trotted south along the North Western Road, turning west into the eye of the sun to negotiate Shaw's Joya.

Twelve Feet of Hostile

Coming on to this line single file was a blessing, for the whole field rode very carefully, hugging the banks of the creek so as to avoid the dust; consequently, although this line is usually prolific of grief, everyone pulled up safely at an

all rut and furrow, dusty but good going. Mr. Crokam's win was popular. Hopeful Boyd, again second, takes his continual disappointment like a sport. He will win yet. Mr. Springfield got the H. W., and the whole card reads as follows:

1. Mr. W. G. Crokam on The Disappointing Bird.

2. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Tige.

3. Mr. J. Liu on The Raider.

4. (H. W.) Mr. M. O. Springfield on The Raj.

5. Mr. J. L. Hora on Tipster.

6. Mr. Hayley Morris on Rock-Head.

An orthodox front, quite suited to the conditions of the day, and thoroughly enjoyed by everybody. There was a fair amount of glee, but some at the finish to cheer up the cold spectators. Three rideless ponies passed the flags, followed in a few minutes by the dust begrimed winners. And all's well that ends well.

Reca Victorious Over Police, 3-1

(Continued from Page 1)

Before lemons made their appearance however, the score was brought level, and the success for the Recs was on the lucky side as well, for the ball after hitting the post, rebounded, but hitting a prominent portion of one of our Settlements' defenders, it gallantly went back, and so surprised Howells, that all he could do was to raise his hat to it and then pick it out of the net.

Gloria Of The Past

There came the second venture. It was great. It was like the old times when you had all the stalwarts with you and after yesterday's play, there is no need any longer to mourn over "Lahmoo" when the Recs take the field, for with the youngsters who represented the old champions yesterday, at the past, glories should make repeat themselves.

Cooke, Smith and Macfarlane were all first class, but then, there was also Howells! He was great "too," just like Dickie Brandt at his best, said lots of the delighted spectators. Quayle worked terribly hard to beat them; he did enough work for half his team, but all to no effect. Time and time again he broke away and got somewhere near, but there was always Smith, or Hansen, or Quayle, or Macfarlane, and when he had beaten all of these, there was that absolutely safe custodian—Hornbeam.

Cooke had his hand nearly shaken off when he scored the second goal for the home team. It was the result of some nice combination between himself and Quayle White and came after two desperate attempts, it gave Howells no chance.

It was just about this patch of the game when excitement became most intense. The Police hammered away as if they were potting at "Little Willie," and all the time the Recs were making their citadel a regular Verdun. Didn't Quayle work hard! Phew! What a roar went up when number three goal was scored for the Recs and made the board read 3-1 against the Force!

Alex Sofoulis as Solonist

I don't wonder at the noise. It was not because the game was won, although that had a little to do with it, but it was chiefly owing to the wonderful solo effort of little Alex Sofoulis, who, taking the ball in mid-field, raced toward the Police goal, and looking for all the world as if he had run over himself, he suddenly came to a full stop about ten yards from goal, aimed, and scored with a beauty, then he collapsed, but soon recovered. Well done Alex! That is the game! and those of us who saw it had a football treat, such as we have not had for a long time past.

There are lots of other things that I could say about a contest so full of interest. I could tell you of a nasty kick that poor old W. Robertson got in the eye, and how, with the aid of a handkerchief and a big cap, he returned to help his side in distress. I could tell you about Howells, the Police goals who did such yeoman service, who kicked as well, and above all who created a new style in sprinting. Then I could tell you of a great penalty goal taken by Jimmy Quayle, and one that would have been better left alone, but Remedios saved in wonderful style, and last of all, I could tell you how Bissell referred, but I won't. I may as well keep friendly with him.

Recs. Seconds Fall To Show

The game scheduled to take place on the S.F.C. ground between the second teams of the Club and the Force had to be abandoned as only 6 of the visitors made an appearance. The points go to the Football Club.

St. Xavier's 2nd XI vs. Willows

The above teams met yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation ground in their League match and a very exciting game ended with the score 2-1 in the former's favor. The Willows' Captain won the toss and elected to play with a strong wind in his favor but the Willows were unable to score on account of the strong defence of the St. Xavier's backs. The ball travelled from one goal to another and when twenty minutes had passed neither side had scored.

At this stage from a powerful kick by the Willows backs the ball was trapped by their center forward, Maitland, who passed it out to the outside left, Cortes-Real, who shot towards goal. The shot was a high one and the ball dropped into the goal after being touched by the goal keeper who was standing too far out. He made a gallant attempt to save it but was evidently intimidated by the crowd of players charging down on him.

The St. Xavier's did not lose heart by this reverse, but at once took up

Now Dancing Here

time after time besides rendering good assistance to the forwards, as also did the other half-backs, W. Murray and Goodes. For the Willows Maitland played a good game and Cortes-Real, the outside left, was fast and tricky. Schmidts at back was very safe but J. Collaco was inclined to play too much to the gallery.

S. N. H. Recreation Club

The above Club having no football fixture yesterday afternoon with any local Club and many of their leading players being desirous of witnessing the Inter-Collegiate match, a scratch game was arranged and took place on the Markham Road Ground between a team captained by Mr. W. K. Chun and the Locomotive and Stores Department players from Woosung captained by Mr. H. Y. Kwong.

The game which was entirely one-sided resulted in a very easy win for the Woosung visitors by five clear goals, the half time score reading 3-0.

The winning team displayed splendid combination throughout while the very few chances that were allowed the losers were not taken advantage of, their shooting at all times being too erratic.

Mr. H. T. Mousier ably handled the game to the satisfaction of both teams.

Socney v. American A. C.

This game was played on the Widows' Monument ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in an easy victory for Socney by 19 goals to one.

Play throughout was devoid of features, the game being very much one-sided.

In both halves the ball was kept nearly all the time in the visitors' territory, offering Socney many opportunities to score. It was mainly due to crowding in front of goal and the fine clearances of the American Club's custodian, Woods, that the scoring for the home team was not higher.

For the winning team the following were responsible for the score: Mearns, 4 goals; Thompson, 1; Passos, 2; Harvey, 1, and Noodt, 2.

The American Athletic Club's only goal was scored by Clegg—a low shot straight for goal which could easily have been saved, but for a fine miskick by the goals.

Mile. Murusoff

Those who attended the Saturday night dance at the Astor House last night saw the first performance by Mile. Murusoff, formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet, who is opening an engagement at the Astor House. Mile. Murusoff is a graceful and versatile artist and her program was enjoyed. Her first number, an athletic interpretive dance, gave her a most favorable introduction to the large crowd of devotees to Terpsichore who were present. Mile. Murusoff followed this with a Spanish dance which also drew much applause. She will appear at the tea dances Tuesday and Friday and at next Saturday night's dance.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

There is a wonderful Thinker cumming here tonite with his young wife, and Ma to Pa last nite. He is only fifty years old, she toold Pa, & he has that out sum grata Trutha. His wife is 18 years old & she is a perpeful littel deer.

A thinker of fifty, and Pa, ought to think about fifty times befor he marries a gurl of 18. Wen she is yure age, Pa said to Ma, ware will the thinker be thinking?

You always have sum sharp remark, and Ma. Wait till you meet this wonderful man, Mr. Apex.

Is that his name, Apex, and Pa. It sounds kind of peaked, and Pa. & then Mister & Missus Apex calm.

I am always glad to meet a thinker, and Pa, thinking is my middle name. I think thinking is the greatest thing a man cud be thinking about in these speedy days, and Pa.

My husband says but few mortals really think, and Missus Apex. He says all you have to do to believe that is to look at thirty thousand peepul at a ball game.

Sum pretty smart peepul go to ball games, and Pa. I saw a lot of games this last summer. What do you think of H. Zimmerman? Pa asked Mister Apex.

Mister Zimmerman, is he a thinker too? and Mister Apex.

Not so you and notice it, and Pa. In fact, Pa. and he did so littel thinking in that Beedles that he gained ten pounds in a week, and Pa. mostly around his head.

I talk no interest in such things as Sverins and Mister Apex. Europ. A Series of lectures now & then, on the Rise & Fall of the Floating Gardens of Babylon, he said.

Well, you shud have seen that

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Socney, and Pa. It is all over now & the people of Chicago are more windsor than ever, but it was sum excitement will be last. You see, Mister Apex, and Pa. I am a brainy man like you, a thinker a dreamer, & I need sumthin like baseball to keep my brain from goin' stale, he said.

A great intellect does not grow stale, and Mister Apex, it spreads out & blooms like a butiful flower.

There, dearest, you see, and Pa to Pa, you are all the time talking about beeing afraid, yure mind will get stale and now you see a realy grata thinker has no such fear.

Pa looked kind of red in the face because he saw Ma was kind of laffing at him.

My husband simply revs-els in thinking, said Missus Apex. Often at the breakfast tabel, he will sit & think and think and the first thing I see, she said, he will eat all the pancakes & I won't git any.

That is good hedwork, said Pa. I like pancakes too, and Pa, & I will have to try that sistern. I guess our poor boys across the water wud like some of them pancakes, and Pa.

I think they are simply gorgens to go over there, said Missus Apex. Are you going? she said to Pa, yure wife was telling me that you have a grata war record.

I have, said Pa, I will play it on the fonycraft for you and Pa played Flair of my Heart, I vota them words, and Pa, in one hour.

I believe it, said Missus Apex. Well, my husband and I must be going, he has sum deep thinking to do tonite about the naashun's problems.

After they was gone Pa played his song agains three times and went to bed.

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